

8267

RCB
21t

CORPORATION OF MADRAS



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1944

.....

PRINTED AT
THE MODEL PRESS, MADRAS
1945

RCB | 21 (t)



22501408893

Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION Pages i to iv

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1944 Pages 1 to 20

	Page
VITAL STATISTICS	1
Small-pox—Vaccination	4
Malaria—Mosquito control measures	5
MEDICAL RELIEF	8
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS, 1944-45.	9
SANITATION	12
CONSERVANCY	16
WATER ANALYSIS	17
FOOD ANALYSIS	18

APPENDIX OF STATEMENTS Pages 21 to 38

	Page
VITAL STATISTICS	21
VACCINATION	25
MEDICAL RELIEF	26
MEDICAL INSPECTION	28
SANITATION	33
WATER ANALYSIS	35
FOOD ANALYSIS	37
REPORT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME	39

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	No. Number
Call	t
No.	A 100-100
	W 129
	J 124
	M 18
	1944

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1944

INTRODUCTION

In presenting the Annual Report for 1944 it has to be observed that the influx of people which began in 1943 continued throughout 1944. With the intensification of the war in the east, the city came to be over-populated to an unprecedented extent resulting in more over-crowding and congestion. Though the actual population must have exceeded a million, straining the resources of the city to the utmost, it is gratifying that the public health of the city was maintained at a satisfactory level.

The city recorded a fall in the birth-rate from 36.51 in 1943 to 31.74 in 1944. A similar trend is noticeable in the birth-rate for the province as well. The provincial figure fell from 31.12 in 1943 to 29.39 in 1944. This reduction in the birth-rate, being attributable to the absence of young men on war service, has to be viewed merely as a temporary feature.

Deaths during the year numbered 29,705 as against 30,366 in 1943. Of the total mortality as many as 5,837 deaths were among persons aged 60 years and above with a percentage of 19.65 to the total deaths. There is a definite indication of the existence of a large number of aged people in the city while in an industrial city like Bombay there is a preponderance of middle-aged population. The census of 1931 will bear testimony to this fact. The census of 1941 unfortunately does not give figures showing the number of persons under different age-groups.

The slight increase in the infantile death-rate is due to the reduction in the total number of births. The actual increase in the number of infant deaths was 112.

Cholera which broke out in the first quarter of the year was speedily brought under control and the city remained free from its ravages for the rest of the year. There were only 16 deaths in 1944 as against 400 in 1943. There were 128 deaths from small-pox ; of these, 43 were among imported cases and 11 among homeless persons. 68 cases were admitted from the Chingleput District for treatment in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and 16 of them died. The death-rate was 0·16 against that of 0·39 for the province. Vaccination being the only method of prevention, an intensive campaign to detect all unprotected persons was maintained throughout the year and 3,23,405 unprotected persons were vaccinated. This is a record figure for vaccination since 1940.

An additional leprosy clinic was opened in Teynampet. In the venereal clinic at Perambore a Lady Medical Officer was appointed to be in charge of the female section. A tuberculosis clinic was opened in Pulianthope. An X-Ray plant was obtained from the Government in exchange for the plant ordered by the Corporation and installed at the clinic.

To combat mal-nutrition and vitamin deficiency detected amongst school children, administration of shark liver oil, calcium lactate and vitamins was undertaken with good results. 2,134 ill-nourished children improved in health after treatment.

The additional staff sanctioned by the Council for mosquito control was appointed from 8-8-1944. The city was divided into 4 ranges for an intensive anti-mosquito campaign. 94 wells were filled up and several low-lying lands in divisions 5, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 29, 36 and 40 were reclaimed.

Despite the difficulties experienced in obtaining materials, as many as 1,064 flushout latrines were installed in private houses as compared with 612 in 1943. While this is commendable, the termination of the war, it is hoped, will enable the speedy conversion of all dry latrines into flush-out latrines. At the time of writing this report a vigorous drive is being maintained to do away completely with dry latrines.

The opening of the Special Home for diseased and infirm beggars is a landmark in the annals of the Corporation. It marked the first effective step taken to deal with the beggar nuisance in the city. It enabled the police to apprehend the diseased and infirm beggars in the city and have them committed to this institution for detention under the Madras City Police Act.

The action thus taken to round up diseased beggars served as a check on their movements and immigration into the city. 175 beggars were thus dealt during the year.

The proposal for the construction of a work house was revived. Plans for the construction of a building to accommodate 100 men and 30 women were prepared and an application of a loan for Rs. 83,000 was made to the Government. The loan has since been sanctioned and the construction of the building is in progress.

The number of food samples analysed was 2,038 of which 421 were found to be adulterated. In pursuance of Rule 25-B 5 samples of sweetmeats were examined and in 2 cases the fat extracted proved to be a mixture of ghee and other fats. The average fine per conviction was Rs. 59 as against Rs. 55 in 1943.

The drive to clear the road-sides and pavements of petty vendors of fruits and other articles in China Bazaar area had the effect of minimising the nuisance considerably. Freedom from encroachments was noticeable along the pavements especially in the morning hours. The Fruit Market, altered and renovated, came to be more fully occupied.

The Additional Assistant Health Officer appointed during the year took over the supervision of markets.

The munificence of a generous minded citizen wishing to remain anonymous deserves special mention. He has offered to construct a Tuberculosis Hospital of 50 beds in the city and the Council has gratefully accepted his offer.

Mention has been made in previous reports about some of the major public health problems awaiting solution. It has to be noted that while there is a great reduction in the incidence and mortality from epidemic diseases, the general mortality remains where it was ten years ago. Most of the houses in George Town, Triplicane, Vepery and Chintadripet are of the back-to-back type with a number of families living in them. The question of reconstructing Madras on modern lines may look gigantic. Nevertheless it has to be undertaken in the interest of public health and hygienic living. While extending the city limits and building houses in new areas, steps have to be taken simultaneously to relieve congestion and remodel localities which are unhealthy on account of the existence of a large number of back-to-back, ill-ventilated and overcrowded houses. Drainage and roads are still primitive in many areas of the city and their improvement has become as urgent as the question of housing.

The department has been struggling for the past 4 years for want of a correct and detailed census of the population of the city. Now that the war is over it is strongly urged that a census should be taken as early as possible and figures regarding the population of each division, under various heads such as community, age and occupation, should be made available to the Corporation. The next census would ordinarily be taken up only in 1951 but as the department has to give a correct indication of the health of the city it should not be made to labour under the present difficulties so long.

C. S. GOVINDA PILLAI,

M. B. Ch. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H. (Edin.),

Health Officer.

It is gratifying to note that there has been a slight fall in the death-rate from 37.59 in 1943 to 36.19 in 1944 although the death-rate is still abnormally high. The birth-rate has likewise fallen from 36.51 per mille in 1943 to 31.74 in 1944. The decline in the birth-rate, which is a satisfactory feature in an over populated country, must be attributed to the absence of a large number of young Indians on military service outside India. It is curious to note however the marked increase in the birth-rate among Anglo-Indians—the figure being as high as 51.19 per mille against the average of only 33.51 for all communities. Infant mortality has unfortunately gone up from 247.30 per mille in 1943 to 284.27 in 1944. The city was comparatively free from Cholera this year—the deaths being only 16 compared with 400 in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in procuring materials and labour, 1,064 flushout latrines were constructed in private houses in 1944 as against only 612 in 1943. The Corporation aims at constructing about 3000 private flushout latrines every year in future and measures have already been taken to step-up construction.

Now that the world-war is over, an improvement in food supply and also in the supply of essential medicines may be expected and with it a marked improvement in public health as well as in mortality figures.

J. P. L. SHENOY,

24-9-1945.

Commissioner.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1944

Area of Madras City	29·396 sq. miles
Population (according to 1941 Census)	7,77,481
Population estimated for 1944 (mid-year)	8,20,898
Average density per acre	43·6
No. of live-births registered	26,056
Birth-rate per 1000 estimated population	31·74
No. of still-births registered	1,062
No. of deaths registered	29,705
Death-rate per 1000 estimated population	36·19
No. of deaths of infants (under 1 year)	7,407
Infantile death-rate per 1000 live-births	284·27
Maternal deaths	178
Maternal death-rate per 1000 births	6·83

Public Health of the City of Madras in 1944

VITAL STATISTICS:— The area of the city is 29·396 sq. miles. The population was 7,77,481 according to the census of 1941. The estimated population for the mid-year 1944 worked out on the basis of arithmetical progression was 8,20,898. But the population was actually considerably greater owing to the presence in the city of persons connected with wartime activities and may be taken to be well over a million.

Births and birth-rate:— The number of live-births registered during the year was 26,056 (13,372 males 12,684 females) excluding 1,062 still-births as against 29,498 in 1943 and 29,563, the average number of births for the quinquennium, 1939–43. Calculated on the estimated population the birth-rate was equivalent to 31·74 per mille as compared with 36·51 per mille in 1943 and 37·79, the average rate for the previous 5 years (1939–43). The reduction in births is in keeping with the general trend of events for 1944 as there was a similar reduction in the total number of births for the whole province as well due to the absence of a large number of young men on war service.

The proportion of male births to female births was 106 : 100 as in the previous year.

Births and birth-rates in communities:— The births and birth-rates recorded among the principal communities are as follows :—

Communities.	No. of births registered.	Birth-rates according to Census population in each community.
European	52	18·54
Anglo-Indian	492	51·19
Indian Christian	1,551	33·90
Hindu	21,310	34·31
Muhammadan	2,646	27·65
Other communities	5	1·96
All communities	<hr/> <u>26,056</u>	<hr/> <u>33·51</u>

Deaths and death-rates:— The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 29,705, i.e., 661 deaths less than in the preceding year. The annual death-rate works out to 36·19 per mille of the estimated population compared with 37·59 in 1943, the quinquennial (1939–43) average being 33·72. The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 3,649.

The causes contributing to the high death-rate in the city are : (1) the low standard of living resulting from extremely poor economic conditions, (2) overcrowding and congestion in dwelling houses, (3) the inclusion of deaths of non-residents in the city's vital statistics—during the year under report 916 deaths of non-residents were registered in the city—(4) the constant flow of homeless poor into the city to eke out their livelihood—764 deaths among them were brought into account—and (5) high cost and scarcity of essential food stuffs.

Death-rates in communities:— The principal communities recorded the following death-rates :—

Community.	No. of deaths in 1944.	Rate per 1000 Census population in each community.
European	30	10·70
Anglo-Indian	259	26·95
Indian Christian	1,374	30·03
Hindu	24,442	39·36
Muhammadan	3,595	37·56
Other communities	5	1·96
All communities	29,705	38·08

Age and sex distribution of deaths:— Of the total deaths registered, 15,573 were among males and 14,132 among females, the proportion of male deaths to female deaths being 110 : 100 as against 112 : 100 in 1943.

The statement furnished below gives the number of deaths in the different age-groups and the percentage in each age-group to the total mortality.

Age-periods.	No. of deaths.	Percentage to total deaths.
Under one year	7,407	24·94
1 and below 5 years	5,248	17·67
5 „ 10 „	1,221	4·11
10 „ 15 „	533	1·79
15 „ 20 „	694	2·34
20 „ 30 „	2,208	7·43
30 „ 40 „	2,082	7·01
40 „ 50 „	2,243	7·55
50 „ 60 „	2,232	7·51
60 years and above	5,837	19·65
All ages	29,705	100·00

Infantile mortality:— The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 7,407 (3,973 males and 3,434 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 284·27 per 1000 live-births as compared with 247·30 in the preceding year and 220·06, the average rate for the previous five years (1939–43). The infantile deaths accounted for 24·94% of the total mortality.

Infantile mortality rates in communities:— The following are the infant deaths and death-rates among the principal communities in the city.

Community.	No. of infant deaths.	Rate per 1000 live-births registered in each community.
European	...	...
Anglo-Indian	65	132·11
Indian Christian	327	210·83
Hindu	6,163	289·21
Muhammadan	852	322·00
All communities	7,407	284·27

Principal causes of deaths:— Statement of deaths from various causes in 1944 and 1943 with the average for the quinquennium 1939-43, is set forth below :

Causes of death.	1944		1943		Average, 1939-43		
	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1000 estimated population.	
Plague	...	...	1	0·001	...	...	...
Cholera							
(a) Indigenous and imported	16		400				
(b) Deaths among cases admitted from Chingleput District	37	0·07	137	0·66	100	0·16	
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	3498	4·26	3521	4·36	3317	4·24	
Small-pox							
(a) Indigenous and imported	128		13				
(b) Deaths among cases admitted from Chingleput District.	16	0·18	3	0·02	67	0·09	
Measles	1	0·001	4	0·005	1	0·002	
Malaria	82	0·10	67	0·08	90	0·05	
Enteric							
(a) Indigenous and imported	66		90				
(b) Deaths among cases admitted from mofussil into city hospitals	20	0·11	26	0·14	147	0·19	
Other fevers	2687	3·27	2345	2·90	2003	2·55	
Tuberculosis	290	0·35	398	0·49	747	0·96	
General respiratory diseases.	7166	8·73	7857	9·73	6329	8·08	
Deaths from child-birth	178	0·22	275	0·34	245	0·34	
All other causes including deaths from injuries	15520	18·91	15229	18·85	13172	16·88	
	29705	36·19	30,366	37·59	26,405	33·72	

Cholera :— There were 48 attacks and 16 deaths from cholera including 20 attacks and 7 deaths among imported cases, as against 1,026 attacks and 400 deaths in the preceding year. The death-rate was 0·02 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 0·49 per mille in 1943, the average rate for the quinquennium being 0·16.

The disease was prevalent in the adjoining district of Chingleput from which 64 cases were admitted into the infectious hospital for treatment. Of these, 37 cases proved fatal.

The number of attacks and deaths in the different quarters of the year is as follows :—

	Indigenous and imported cases.		Cases admitted from Chingleput District.	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st Quarter	41	13	59	33
2nd „	...	...	...	1
3rd „	2	1	...	...
4th „	5	2	5	3
	48	16	64	37

Vigorous preventive measures were adopted as required under the cholera rules. 12,275 persons exposed to infection were inoculated against cholera. The admission of all the cases of cholera into the infectious diseases hospital helped a great deal in preventing the spread of infection.

Diarrhoea and dysentery :— Diarrhoea and dysentery took a toll of 3,498 deaths—23 deaths less than in the preceding year. The death-rate was 4·26 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 4·36 per mille in 1943 and 4·24 per mille, the average rate for the past 5 years (1939-43).

Small-pox :— During the year under report 545 attacks and 128 deaths were recorded against 65 attacks and 13 deaths in the preceding year. Of these, 196 attacks and 43 deaths were among imported cases and 34 attacks and 11 deaths were among homeless persons moving from place to place in the city. All cases, except 5, were segregated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The death-rate was 0·16 per mille of the estimated population as against 0·016 per mille in 1943 and 0·09 per mille, the average rate for the quinquennium, 1939-43.

The infection was prevalent in the districts around the city. 68 cases were removed from the Chingleput District and admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the city for isolation and treatment. Of these, 16 proved fatal. In the previous year 1943, 12 attacks and 3 deaths occurred among the cases which were admitted for treatment from the Chingleput District.

The number of attacks and deaths in the different quarters of the year was as follows :—

	Indigenous and Imported cases.		Cases admitted from Chingleput District.	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st Quarter	104	25	11	4
2nd „	193	49	15	1
3rd „	139	32	17	4
4th „	109	22	25	7
	545	128	68	16

The disease showed signs of appearance during the first quarter and it was feared that it would assume serious proportion due to the influx of people from infected districts in the province. Steps were taken at once to appoint special staff for preventive work.

Vaccination:— 3,23,405 vaccinations (29,732 primary vaccinations and 2,93,673 re-vaccinations) were performed as against 1,26,983 (27,285 primary vaccinations and 99,698 re-vaccinations) in 1943.

The vaccination statistics for the past 5 years are furnished below :—

	<i>Primary vaccinations.</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations.</i>	<i>Total vaccinations.</i>
1939	36,311	5,04,837	5,41,148
1940	33,292	1,58,986	1,92,278
1941	31,995	1,60,488	1,92,483
1942	18,994	70,196	80,190*
1943	27,285	99,698	1,26,983
1944	29,732	2,93,673	3,23,405

* Evacuation.

Number of successful vaccinations:— 29,340 primary vaccinations and 8,867 re-vaccinations were successful during the year, the percentage of success being 99·7 in the case of primary vaccinations and 5·2 in the case of re-vaccinations as compared with 99·7% and 6·3 respectively in the previous year.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 49·14 per mille of the census population as against 40·3 in the preceding year.

Infantile vaccinations:— 18,654 primary vaccinations of infants under one year of age were performed of which 18,420 were successful.

Verification of births:— 43,589 births were verified for the purpose of vaccination during 1944. Of these, 4,852 children died. 7,342 children left the city before they attained one year of age without being vaccinated. 18,431 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated. The vaccination of 841 children was postponed on medical grounds.

Inspection of vaccinated persons:— Out of 29,732 primary and 2,93,673 re-vaccinations performed, 20,959 primary vaccinations and 61,352 re-vaccinations were verified by the Asst. Health Officers and the Medical Officers in charge of vaccination.

312 prosecutions were launched during the year for failure to comply with the vaccination by-laws and 220 were convicted.

Measles:— One death was registered with a death-rate of 0·001 per mille as against 4 deaths with the death-rate of 0·005 in 1943. The quinquennial (1939-43) average rate was 0·002.

Malaria:— 82 deaths were registered from malaria as against 67 deaths in 1943. The death-rate was 0·1 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 0·08 in 1943 and 0·05, the average for the quinquennium, 1939-43.

Mosquito Control Measures:— The city was divided into 4 ranges and one supervisor placed in charge of each range.

Tanks and ponds :— 396 ponds and tanks existed at the beginning of the year. All of them were constantly inspected and owners were notified to clean them periodically. The owners of 152 ponds entrusted the cleaning work to the malaria staff. A sum of Rs. 1,684-6-0 was collected for the execution of this work as against Rs. 1,586-14-0 collected for 144 ponds in the preceding year. 4 private tanks were cleaned free of charge on account of their receiving storm water from the surrounding areas. The remaining ponds and tanks were kept clean by the owners themselves and were free from mosquito breeding. 9 Corporation tanks were cleaned by the malaria staff periodically. All these ponds and tanks were stocked with larvivorous fish. Several of them in which the larvivorous fish, *Gambusia*, has multiplied, supply a sufficient quantity of it to the staff for stocking wells, fountains and garden cisterns.

The malaria staff stocked larvivorous fish in 214 A. R. P. static water tanks situated in different parts of the city. These static tanks were, in addition, cleaned by the A. R. P. Fire Service staff periodically.

Wells :— About 17,063 wells existed in the city. A separate staff went around all these wells once in two months and examined them for the presence of mosquito larvae and stocked them with larvivorous fish after removing all aquatic vegetation and other floating matter.

156 wells were found in a neglected condition and were immediately cleaned and stocked with larvivorous fish. 94 wells were filled up. 320 wells were found covered with cuddapah slabs and 329 wells were found provided with trap-door fittings. 154 wells were detected and attended to during the year.

The chlorination of 6,000 wells was continued during the year under report. Special attention was paid to keep these wells free from mosquito breeding.

The fish gangs also inspected every house during the course of their work and destroyed breeding of mosquitoes usually found in collections of water in broken vessels, tins, cisterns, tubs, etc.

Anopheles stephensi (malaria carrier), *Aedes aegypti* (vector of yellow fever and dengue fever) and *culex fatigans* (vector of filariasis) were found to breed in wells. The wells were inspected frequently and treated effectively.

Anti-stegomyia services :— Stegomyia control measures were carried out as in the previous years within half a mile radius of the Madras Port Trust. The mosquito house-index ranged from 0·66 to 1·49, the index at the time of the commencement of the survey in 1936 being 14·0 and the stegomyia house-index ranged from 0·09 to 0·43 against 9·9 in 1936. The stegomyia house-index was furnished to the Director of Public Health and to the Port Health Officer.

The staff visited and searched every premises for mosquito breeding places. Larvae from every breeding place were sent to the laboratory for identification of the species. Instructions to owners or occupiers of premises, wherein there was breeding, were given to prevent further breeding of mosquitoes. Public offices, institutions and firms were required to take preventive measures against breeding of mosquitoes in fire buckets, drains, surface and overhead cisterns, flush-out tanks, wells, etc. Action was taken to enforce permanent measures wherever necessary.

In divisions 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 38 and 40 house-inspection squads continued to inspect premises and destroy breeding grounds of mosquitoes as in the previous years. During the year under report

similar activities were extended to portions of divisions, 1, 4, 5 and 18 and intensified in 38 and 40 with the extra staff appointed. Action enforcing permanent measures was taken on the owners or occupiers. During the course of their work the staff removed 46,828 old and unserviceable receptacles from premises. The mosquito house-index ranged from 0·2 to 0·43 compared with that of 9·5 at the beginning of the campaign in 1937.

Public drains, cesspools, etc:— Mosquito control measures were carried out regularly once a week to destroy and prevent larval breeding in all covered and open drains, ditch drains, cess-pools, gully traps, stagnant pits, lowlands, etc., in the city. This work was intensified when the extra staff was appointed during the year.

River Cooum and Buckingham Canal:— In both these water ways a separate gang operated removing weeds and moss. In addition to this gang, a special squad was deputed to dust *Paris Green* mixture along the edges of the river and canal to control the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes. Pools and puddles on the banks were also attended to and kept free from larval breeding.

Reclamation of low-lands:— Portions of the following low-lands were reclaimed during the year:—Low-lands in old Kathiawalkam High Road (5th Div), Ennore Road (5th Div), Dr. Vijayaragavalu Road (5th Div), behind Elephant Gate Police Station (14th Div), Natcharammal Street (17th Div), Ammayeammal Street (17th Div), Perambur Tank (18th Div), Conransmith Nagar (20th Div), Sundaram Pillai Street (21st Div), Brickkiln Road (21st Div), Nungambakkam Lake (29th Div), Muthappa Gramany Street (29th Div), Vijayanarayana Doss Street (36th Div), and Brodies Road (40th Div).

Enteric fever:— 503 attacks and 66 deaths occurred among the residents of the city during the year as against 658 attacks and 90 deaths in 1943. The death-rate was 0·08 per mille of the estimated population as against 0·11 per mille in 1943, the quinquennial (1939–43) average being 0·19.

111 cases were admitted into the various hospitals and institutions in the city from the adjoining districts for treatment and 20 of them proved fatal as against 145 attacks and 26 deaths in the previous year.

The number of attacks and deaths registered in the different quarters of the year was as follows :—

	Indigenous and imported cases.		Cases admitted from the adjoining district into city hospitals.	
	Attacks	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1st quarter	...	134	12	35
2nd „	...	104	17	21
3rd „	...	117	19	32
4th „	...	148	18	23
	503	66	111	20

Preventive measures were carried out immediately on the receipt of notifications from hospitals and private medical practitioners. 14,346 contacts and residents were given protection against typhoid by inoculations during the year.

Other fevers :— 2,687 deaths were recorded under "Other fevers" against 2,345 deaths in 1943. The death-rate was 3·27 per mille of the estimated population as compared with 2·90 per mille in the preceding year and 2·55 per mille, the average for the previous 5 years (1939–43).

Tuberculosis :— 290 deaths with a death-rate of 0·35 per mille of the estimated population were recorded compared with 398 deaths with a death-rate of 0·49 per mille in the preceding year. The average death-rate for the past 5 years, 1939–43, was 0·96.

General respiratory diseases :— 7,166 deaths were registered with a death-rate of 8·73 per mille of the estimated population as against 7,857 with a death-rate of 9·73 in 1943. The quinquennial (1939–43) average was 8·08.

Deaths from child-birth :— 178 mothers died after child-birth during the year compared with 275 deaths in 1943. The maternal mortality rate was 6·83 per 1000 live-births as against 9·32 in the previous year. The average rate for the quinquennium (1939–43) was 8·23.

Deaths from other causes :— 15,318 deaths excluding 202 deaths from injuries were registered under this group of causes as against 14,953 in 1943. The death-rate was 18·66 per mille of the estimated population in 1944, 18·51 in 1943 and 16·70 for the quinquennium, 1939–43.

Certified deaths :— 5,385 deaths were certified by the various hospitals and institutions in the city and 778 deaths were certified by private medical practitioners as to the causes of death. The certified deaths represented 21% of the total deaths compared with 22·8% in 1943. Medical Officers in charge of registration of births and deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

MEDICAL RELIEF :— Free medical treatment was given in 27 dispensaries, 3 leprosy clinics, one venereal clinic, one tuberculosis clinic and the infectious diseases hospital. The dispensaries treated only cases of minor ailments among the poorer section of the people. The number of cases treated in them for the year was 21,18,634 of which 1,65,250 were cases of skin affections; 6,214 were minor operations performed. The skin and leprosy clinic at Ice House Road recorded a total attendance of 62,271 cases which included 263 new cases of leprosy and 17,635 new cases of skin diseases. 4,991 injections were performed for leprosy and 759 injections for skin diseases. Of the new skin cases, 5,472 were new cases of scabies. The special facilities provided by the Corporation for the treatment of this disease were fully utilised by the public and proved effective in controlling the infection. The treatment of lepromous cases yielded varying results. 136 cases improved and 24 became symptom-free. In 10 cases the disease was arrested.

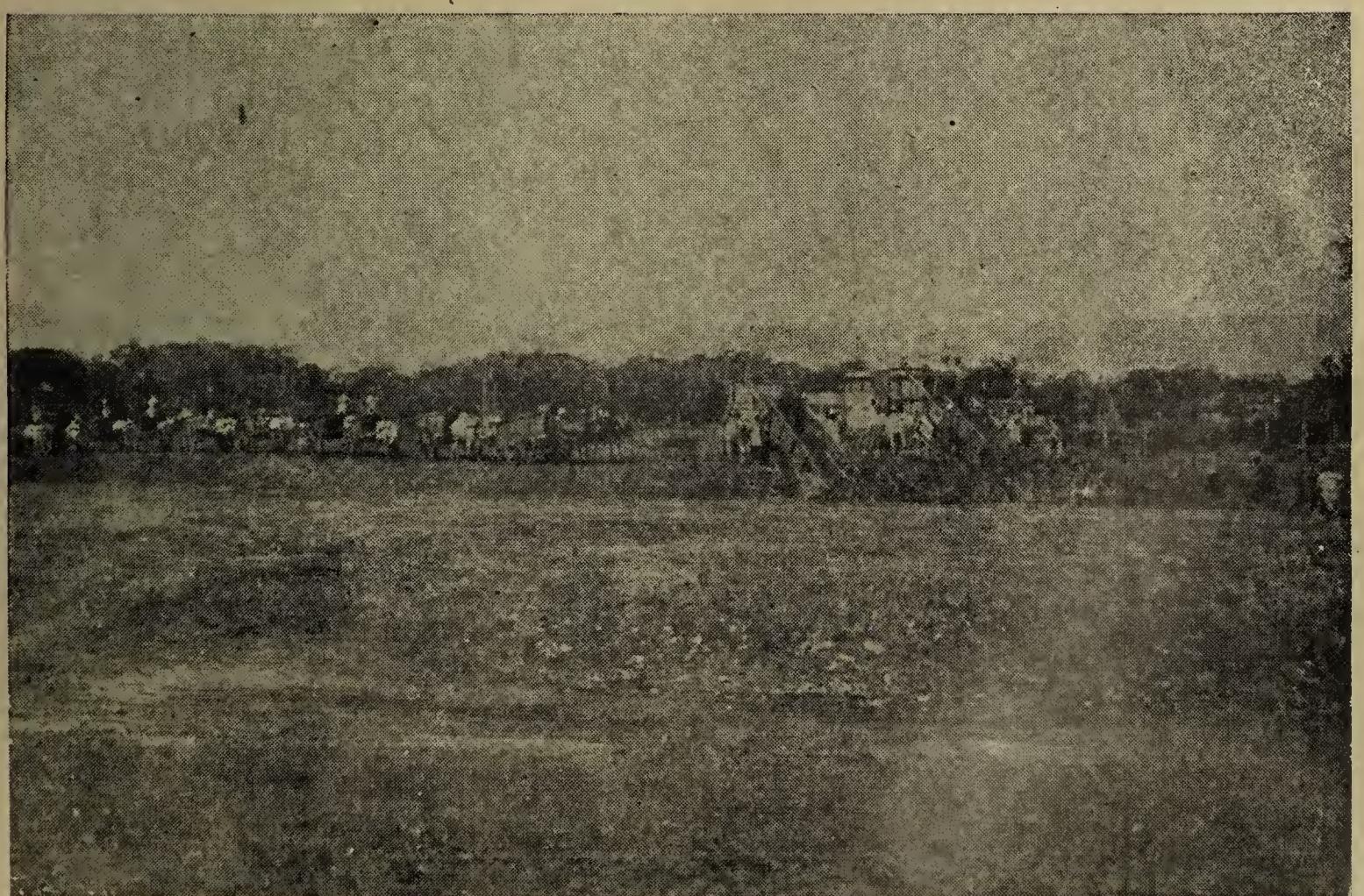
A comprehensive scheme for the control of leprosy in the city was placed before the Standing Committee (Health) during the year under report.

At the skin and leprosy clinic attached to the Vyasarpady dispensary, 8,370 skin and leprosy cases were treated. 2,820 were new skin cases and 117 were new leprosy cases. 2,971 injections for leprosy were given in this clinic. Of the lepromous cases, 64 improved and 2 became symptom-free.

An additional leprosy clinic was started at Teynampet on 15-8-1944. The Medical Officer of the clinic was given special training in leprosy work. The total attendance before the close of the year was 3,183 cases of which 3,164 were skin cases and 19 leprosy cases. 5 cases improved.



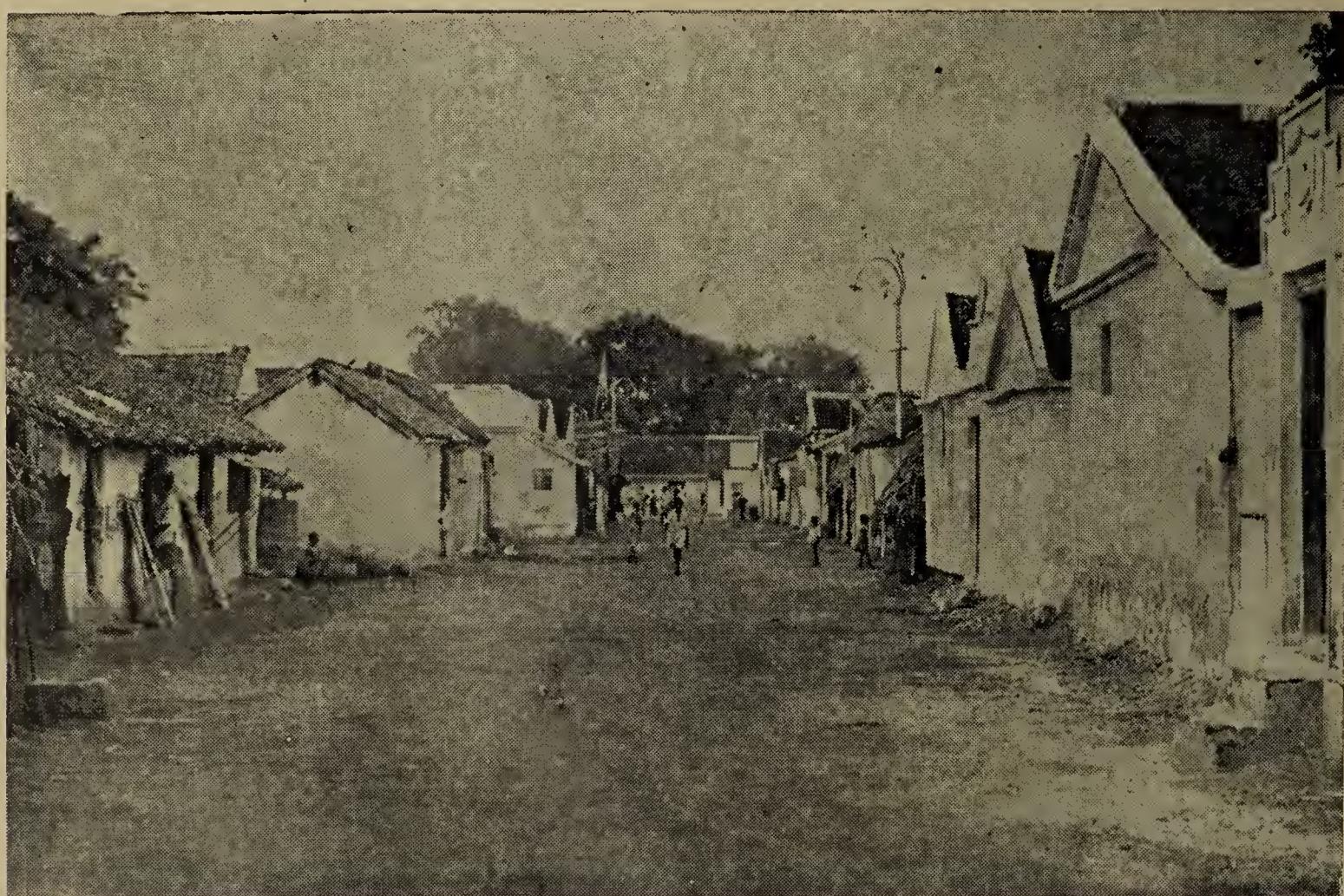
Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope



Low-lands reclaimed in Egmore



A view of Islambada slum before improvement



A view of Islambada slum after improvement

In the venereal clinic at Pulianthope there was a total attendance of 16,493 cases. 1,870 of these were new cases consisting of 1,583 males, 280 females and 7 children. 537 males, 80 females and 5 children had syphilis; 831 males, 194 females and 2 children had gonorrhoea. 221 cases had other diseases of venereal origin.

During the year 2,105 injections were given, 17 operations performed and 300 specimens of blood were sent to the King Institute, Guindy. Among the syphilitic cases there were only 2 cases of tertiary syphilis. All the other cases treated were in the primary or secondary stages of the disease. Most of the patients stopped away with the disappearance of external symptoms and failed to take continuous treatment. The diagnosis of all gonorrhoea cases was confirmed by microscopic examination of the urethral or cervical smears. In the treatment of gonorrhoea sulphonilamide tablets were particularly successful. 141 cases of chancroid were treated with sulphonilamide and completely cured.

The appointment of a Lady Medical Officer in August to be incharge of the female section was responsible for the large number of female patients (nearly three times) that attended the clinic during the last 5 months of the year.

A tuberculosis clinic was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 22-11-1944 at 13, Pulianthope High Road. To accommodate this clinic the general dispensary was shifted to 55, Pulianthope High Road. The Medical Officer is assisted by a Health Visitor and a Radiographer.

It is fitted with an X-Ray plant and has facilities for microscopical examination of blood and sputum. The X-Ray plant was obtained for immediate use in the clinic from the Government of Madras who agreed to transfer one of the 2 spare X-Ray plants in the Medical Department in exchange for the plant ordered by the Corporation.

486 new cases were treated at the clinic during the first 40 days of its existence of which 33 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. During the same brief period, 201 screening examinations and 26 sputum examinations were done.

During the year under report, in addition to a maternity home and other benefactions, a munificent offer to present the city with a tuberculosis hospital of 50 beds was made by a donor who wishes to remain anonymous. This offer was gratefully accepted by the Council. There is at present no institution for the hospitalisation of poor tubercular patients discharging tuberculosis bacilli in their sputum.

In the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, the total number of cases admitted for treatment was 2,085. Among these admissions 608 were for small-pox, 611 for chicken-pox, 109 for measles, 112 for cholera, 403 for dysentery, 36 for chronic enteritis, 13 for pneumonia and the rest for other diseases. 1,840 were cured and discharged and 288 died. The percentage of mortality was nearly 13 for all kinds of diseases.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS, 1944-45:— Three Medical Inspectors and two Medical Inspectresses worked till 23-11-44. On 24-11-44 one more Medical Inspector was added to the staff.

Out of the 155 schools in the city, 141 were visited during the year. The number of pupils on rolls in the schools inspected was 19,988 boys and 17,309 girls and the average attendance in them was 15,258 boys and 12,888 girls. 16,539 boys and 12,608 girls were examined during the year. In addition to

this 1,885 special examinations of children were conducted in 34 selected schools for the detection and treatment of malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies. The percentage of children examined to the number on roll in the schools inspected was 78·15.

9,333 boys (56·43%) and 6,533 girls (51·82%) were defective and required treatment, the percentages for the previous year being 60·67 among boys and 45·15 among girls.

The details of defects are summarised below :—

Personal hygiene, mal-nutrition and catarrhal conditions :— 1,844 boys (11·15%) and 364 girls (2·89%) were found to be dirty and were instructed to bathe and wash their clothing daily. 4,053 boys (24·51%) and 1,012 girls (8·03%) were undernourished as against 26·52% and 6·46% respectively in the previous year. 3,599 boys (21·76%) and 950 girls (7·53%) had dental and oral complaints. 2,700 children had stomatitis of the catarrhal type. 1,600 (9·67%) and 1,093 girls (8·67%) had diseases pertaining to the nose and throat, 2,448 children had enlarged tonsils and they were treated at the local dispensaries. 48 of them had their tonsils removed. 507 had eye diseases and were treated at the Corporation dispensaries, the diseases being mostly of a minor nature. 31 had defective vision and were referred to the eye hospitals for correction. 254 children had discharges from their ears or other ailments pertaining to the ear. All of them were treated and cured at the dispensaries. 7 were short of hearing and were given seats very near the teachers. 20 had defects of speech.

As most of the ailments of the school children were attributable to mal-nutrition and vitamin deficiencies, special measures were adopted to treat such children. Shark liver oil, vitamins and calcium lactate were purchased in bulk and administered to the children needing them. The Medical Inspectors administered vitamins to 1,885 children under supervision. The scheme was tried just before the end of the school year and within a short time considerable improvement was noted. This is being continued during the current year.

Circulatory and respiratory diseases :— 259 children had defects relating to heart and blood. 110 had anaemia and they were treated at the dispensaries. Three children showed suspicious signs of tuberculosis of lungs and glands. Two were treated at the Government hospitals and one having gland infection was treated at the local dispensary. 593 children had bronchitis and other lung diseases. All of them were treated at the dispensaries. 11 children had enlarged spleen due to malaria and were treated suitably.

Diseases of bones and joints :— 630 were defective, most of them being deformities of chest due to rickets in childhood. 36 had infantile palsies and functional disorders.

Infectious diseases, deformities and other diseases :— 3,916 boys (23·68%) and 2,502 girls (19·84%) had infectious conditions, mostly skin diseases, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 24·10 and 21·36 respectively. The incidence of scabies went down, only 4,289 children were suffering from this as against 7,390 in the previous year. The usual treatment was given to them. 607 children had signs and symptoms of leprosy in the schools during the year. 53 had deformities of limbs or joints.

General preventive work :— 4,379 children were protected against small-pox by re-vaccination. 2,280 were inoculated against cholera and 5,789 against typhoid.

Medical treatment:— All the minor ailments of children were treated at the nearest Corporation dispensaries while others requiring institutional treatment were referred to the Government hospitals. The parents themselves took them to such institutions for treatment. Leper children continued to be treated at the three institutions, viz., the Stanley Hospital Skin Clinic, Vyasarpady Dispensary and the Skin Clinic, Ice House Road, while some cases were treated at the Corporation dispensaries.

Leprosy:— The number of leper children in the schools during the year was 607. 271 were new entrants and 336 were old cases already under treatment. All except two were early and non-infectious cases. The two infectious cases were excluded from the school and treatment was administered in the clinics. All the parents of these children have been met and advised. The distribution of the disease according to sex was as follows:

Sex.	No. defective.	Percentage to the total examined.	Percentage to the total of leper cases.
Boys	... 422	2·55	69·52
Girls	... 185	1·47	30·48
Total	... • 607	2·08	100·00

As stated before, they were treated at the various centres distributed in the city. As a result of treatment the disease was arrested in 8 children and improved in 121 children. Treatment was being continued.

Re-inspections and following-up work:— 120 re-visits were paid to the schools after the routine inspections and 5,439 re-examinations were conducted. The details of improvements seen after treatment are given in the "follow-up" statement, a summary of which is given below:

2,134 ill-nourished children improved in health after treatment. 178 had their carious teeth extracted at the Government hospitals while 741 suffering from stomatitis were cured by treatment. 48 had their tonsils and adenoids removed by operation. 2,111 cases of scabies were treated successfully and 339 children suffering from other skin affections, were cured or improved by treatment and attention to personal hygiene. 24 children were circumcised on medical advice.

Co-operation of parents and teachers:— 3,544 parents of defective children were present during the medical examination of their children and received advice. The school staff followed up the treatment of defectives and frequently met the parents for advising them till the children were cured. In addition to this, the work of administering shark liver oil, vitamins and calcium lactate was undertaken by the staff with interest and enthusiasm resulting in appreciable benefit to the children. As in previous years special attention was bestowed on the treatment of leper children.

School sanitation:— Change of premises was suggested in one school, the building being unsuitable for school purposes. Improvements to existing buildings were suggested in 20 schools. 130 of the schools inspected had flushout type latrines. 57 schools were recommended playground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided for all the schools. Strained tap-water was supplied to the children for drinking. 62 schools had bathing facilities.

Midday meals:— In 109 schools 6,250 children were provided with midday meals on school working days under the supervision of the Medical Inspectors.

Propaganda :— 134 lectures and 162 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these was 30,000.

SANITATION :— During the year under report 10,441 feet of new sewers were laid as against 8,759 ft. in 1943. At the end of the year the percentage of sewerage area of the city was 93·18.

The construction of flushout latrines in private houses received a fillip during the year. In spite of the scarcity of materials 1,064 flushout latrines were constructed in private houses as against 612 in 1943. Of these 852 were constructed by the Special Works Department. 9 new public conveniences were constructed.

Housing :— 188 new houses were constructed during the year. Of these, 163 houses in sewerage areas have been provided with flushout latrines. 839 plans for construction and reconstruction of buildings were received for scrutiny. 202 of these were rejected on sanitary grounds. In dealing with plans for buildings in sewerage areas in the city, provision of flushout latrines was always insisted upon.

18,449 houses were inspected by the sanitary staff and action to set right the following defects was taken by the department :—

1. Want of proper drainage in 648 houses.
2. Want of sufficient latrine accommodation in 1,227 houses.
3. Bad ventilation in 1,012 houses.
4. Defective water supply in 336 houses.
5. Miscellaneous defects in 1,960 houses.

4,152 notices were issued to rectify the sanitary defects noticed and 115 prosecutions instituted for failure to comply with notices so issued. As a result of the action thus taken 3,129 houses came to be repaired and improved. 960 houses were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors on complaints.

Offensive trades :— 14,772 applications for offensive trades were received and dealt with during the year. 13,194 of these were sanctioned and the rest refused. 413 prosecutions were launched for carrying on offensive trades without licence and 112 for contravening the conditions of licence.

56 lodging houses were registered under the Public Health Act during the year. Every lodging house was inspected and its keeper compelled to provide all sanitary amenities before issuing the certificates of registration.

623 private cattleyards were licensed at the beginning of the year and 508 came to be improved as a result of action taken. 482 were found unfit for licensing. As a result of prosecutions launched against the owners 36 cattleyards were vacated.

The Corporation cattleyards at Basin Road, Purasawalkam, Chintadripet and Triplicane were maintained in a sanitary state. 186 animals were housed in them as against the total accommodation for 250 animals.

The four municipal dhobikhanas at Robinson Park, Chetput, Conran-smith Nagar and Venkatathri Naicken Street functioned satisfactorily.

Food control :— All the public and private markets in the city continued to receive constant attention. Measures considered essential for improving the sanitation and cleanliness of the markets were strictly enforced. The gangways and drains were kept scrubbed and cleaned and free from

encroachments. A separate additional Assistant Health Officer was appointed for the supervision of the markets in the city during the year.

Improvements to the butter, beef and mutton stalls in Moore Market were completed. The new hawkers row in the same market was nearing completion. The renovation of the Fruit Market was given a new orientation and additional improvements were effected during the year. The drive to clear the road-sides and pavements in China Bazaar Road of fruit vendors was intensified with the co-operation of the Police with the result that there was an appreciable reduction in the nuisance particularly in the mornings. The construction of 14 bunk stalls in the open space in the market was in progress.

Meat supply :— The three slaughter houses maintained by the Corporation for the slaughter of sheep, cattle and pigs functioned efficiently. 4,93,974 animals were brought for slaughter. Of these, 5,202 were found unhealthy and rejected and the rest allowed to be slaughtered. The slaughtered animals consisted of 4,62,436 sheep and goats, 23,679 cattle and 2,657 pigs. 27 carcasses and 26,897 organs were destroyed as unfit for human consumption. During the year under report there was no instance of food poisoning as a result of eating unsound meat.

The construction of the sheep shandy was in progress. A frigidaire was installed at the sheep slaughter house for the preservation of glands.

Weights and measures :— The work of the enforcement of the use of standard weights, scales and measures by merchants and traders in the city was carried on vigorously as in the previous year. All the public and private markets, bazaars, shops, stalls, godowns, depots and ration shops in the city were systematically inspected.

Street hawkers were intercepted and the weights, scales and measures in their possession were checked. During the year under report 815 defective measures, scales and weights were seized and confiscated.

Anti-rabic measures :— Licensed dog catchers accompanied the Superintendent, Lethal Chamber, in a motor van to seize dogs found straying in streets and public places.

During the year under review 12,317 dogs were caught, 11,973 were destroyed by electrocution in the Lethal Chamber. 226 were claimed and taken back by owners. The excess of bitches over dogs caught was 901.

26 persons were licensed to catch stray pigs in the city. They were under the control of the Superintendent, Slaughter Houses, and they caught 61 pigs found straying about in the city.

Zoological gardens :— During the year under report the Council passed the resolution to bring back the animals removed to Erode in 1942. These animals were accordingly brought back.

The Superintendent who returned from Erode resumed charge of the Zoo. The Assistant Superintendent appointed in the previous year assisted him in looking after the maintenance of the zoo.

Two Wandaroo monkeys, one porcupine and one South Indian bear were received as gifts during the year.

The elephants were hired by the public. A new feature was the hiring of pea-fowls by them. The fees realised by hiring out the elephants and pea-fowls amounted to Rs. 80/- for the year.

The collection of entrance fees for 1944-45 came to Rs. 11,127-6-6 as against Rs. 4,900-14-6 for 1943-44.

The lease of the right to ply boats in the Zoo lake was terminated. The construction of new boats was taken up during the year.

The Royal Swimming Bath attached to the Zoo compound continued to be popular during the year. The military personnel stationed in the city and its suburbs frequented it. The income from admission fees for the year was Rs. 8,956-8-0 as against Rs. 8,060-5-0 in 1943.

Poor House :— This institution completed another year of its useful existence. The enclosure for women was taken over for the construction of the Industrial Home ; the female inmates were accommodated in a separate building in the male section.

The number of inmates on 1-1-1944 was 108. During the year 130 were admitted, 48 were discharged and 64 died of old age and senility.

The inmates were provided with feasts on 13 festival days and on the birth day of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore out of the interest accruing from the endowments.

Special Home :— The isolation hospital in Krishnampet was converted into a Special Home for the diseased and infirm in the city to meet the requirements of Section 71-A of the City Police Act. In G. O. No. 3257 Home dated 13-12-1943 Sections 71-B to 71-L inserted in the M. C. P. Act, 1888, by Section 3 of the M. C. P. (Amendment) Act were brought into force from 1-1-1944 and the notification of the Special Home under Section 71-B of the M. C. P. Act was made. In the same G. O. rules for the Special Home were also framed.

The Special Home has separate accommodation for 50 males, 30 females and 10 children. It was opened on 5-1-1944 by Sir Norman Strathie Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Under the rules of the Special Home, the Commissioner of the Corporation nominated Dewan Bahadur Sir G. Narayanaswami Chettiar, Mr. Janab Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib and Mrs. M. V. Clubwalla as Non-official Visitors. They visited the Home on several occasions and gave valuable suggestions.

The Commissioner of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Collector of Madras, who are the Official Visitors, visited the Home and recorded their observations in the Visitors' Book.

Besides the above, Her Excellency Lady Hope, Dr. Cochrane of the Lady Willingdon Leper Sanatorium, Chingleput, Mr. Ramaswamy, Commissioner, Mangalore Municipality, and the Director of Public Health, C. P. and Berar, visited the Home.

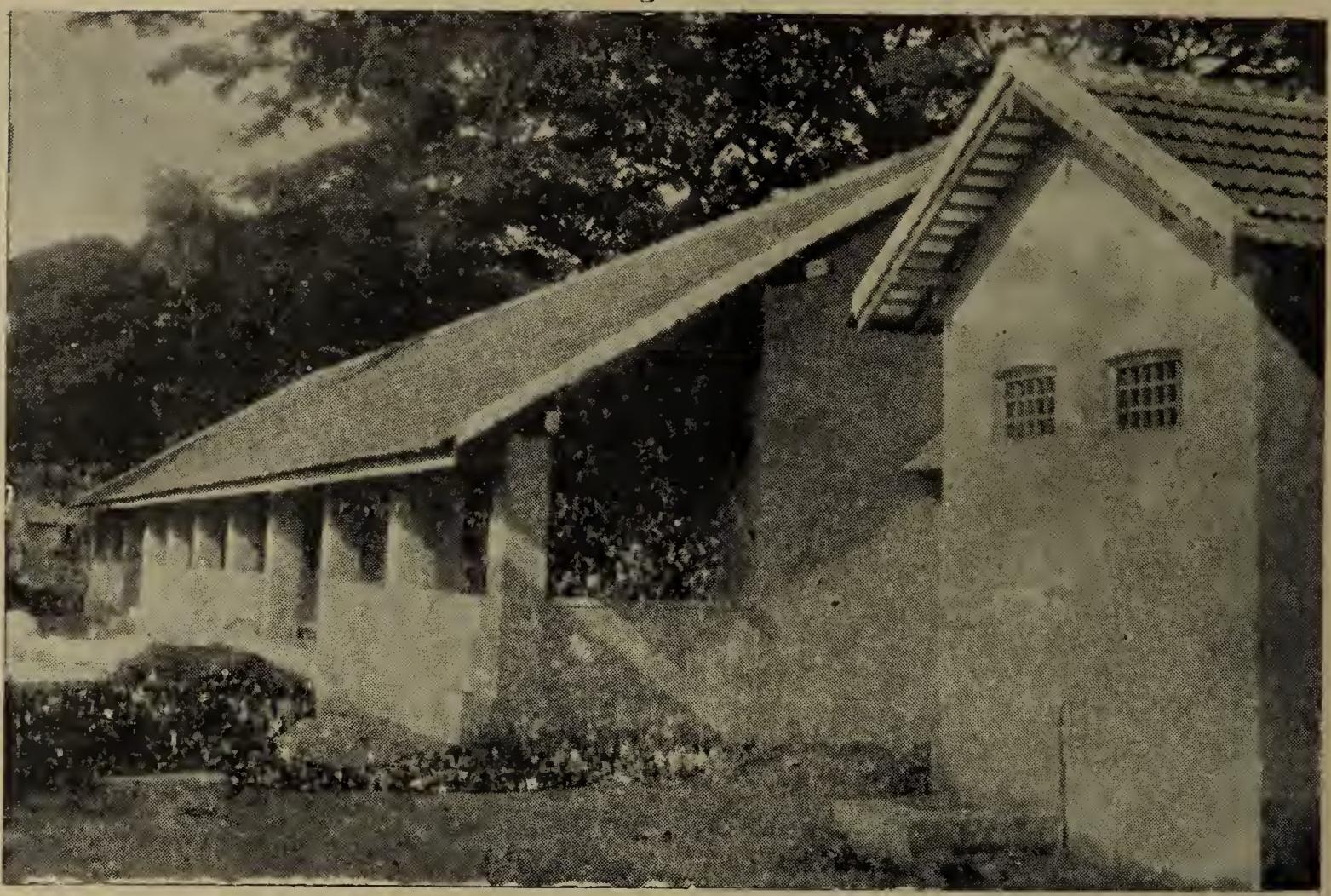
During the first three months of its working there were 68 admissions. Of the persons admitted 53 were males and 15 were females between the ages



Hawkers' Stalls, Moore Market



Boat House, Zoological Gardens



Additional Blocks, Special Home for the diseased and infirm



Newly constructed Dining Hall, Special Home for
the diseased and infirm

of 18 and 70. Among the male and female inmates 35 had leprosy, 10 were infirm and 23 had other diseases. 1 inmate was discharged on the expiry of the period of detention and 3 died.

Up to 31-3-1945, 178 persons were admitted of whom 118 were males, 47 females and 3 children. 84 inmates had leprosy, 6 were blind, 13 were infirm and 72 had other diseases. The children were found healthy. Being under five years of age, they were committed with their mothers.

98 inmates having served their period of detention were discharged and 19 died and 125 were under detention.

During the year under report, Prince Ali Sulaiman Khan, South Indian Chamber of Commerce and Mr. K. U. Krishna Rao donated Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 4,100/- and Rs. 250/- respectively.

Industrial Home:— A work house for able bodied beggars is one of the two institutions required for the enforcing of Section 71 of the City Police Act. The establishment of this institution had been engaging the attention of the Corporation for some time. It was originally proposed to construct an Industrial Home for 70 men and 30 women in the compound of the Poor House at a cost of Rs. 35,000/- to be met from the loan sanctioned by the Government for the purpose. But the work could not be proceeded with on account of the scarcity and high cost of building materials and the loan of Rs. 35,000/- was refunded to the Government in 1942.

The proposal for the construction of the work house was revived during the year and plans and estimates for an Industrial Home in the Poor House compound for 100 men and 50 women were prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 83,000/- and placed before the Council for consideration of the application to the Government for a loan of Rs. 83,000/-. During the year under report, the Commissioner invited donations from the public of Madras for the relief of the poor. The ready response to the appeal was indeed very encouraging.

Cinemas:— All the cinema theatres in the city were inspected and the existing defects notified to the managing authorities for rectification. In doing so provision of taps and doors for water closets and partition walls and flushing arrangements for urinals was pressed for each and every theatre. The managing authorities were also required to employ male and female scavengers to ensure the proper sanitation and disinfection of the urinals and latrines before, during and after each performance.

Action was also taken for providing sanitary arrangements on the basis of the seating accommodation in the various theatres. Notices under Section 188 of the M. C. M. Act were issued for the provision of additional urinals and water closets.

In pursuance of the rules regulating places of public resort all the requirements for the betterment of the sanitary condition of theatres were communicated to the Commissioner of Police who had them readily enforced.

Health propaganda:— The inculcation of civic ideas among the public by health propaganda continued unabated during the year. 3,014 talks and 69 magic lantern demonstrations on health subjects were held mainly for the benefit of school children. 3,007 lectures on matters relating to public health were delivered for the benefit of the public. The attendance at the various talks and lectures has been estimated to be about 3,43,400.

CONSERVANCY:—The total expenditure on conservancy for the year 1944-45 was Rs. 15,96,311-7-7 against Rs. 13,37,316-13-3 for 1943-44. There were 2,976 coolies for the cleaning of streets, drains, latrines and water-tables. 442 trollies and rubbish carts, 36 nightsoil carts and 39 sewage and silt carts were used for the removal of rubbish, filth, sewage and silt. 25 motor lorries required for the removal of rubbish and filth in the city were marched out daily from the Lorry Station and the charges incurred on these lorries during 1944-45 were Rs. 1,84,843-13-5. The control of lorries was transferred to the Health Department during the year.

The new pail depot at Korukkupet worked satisfactorily during the year under review. The collection centres at Langs Garden and Krishnampet continued to serve satisfactorily. The Basin Bridge centre could not be used during the year as it was under the occupation of the military authorities. The manufacture of movable dust bins was discontinued and action was taken for providing masonry dust bins in front of dwelling houses and business places.

Disposal of rubbish:— About 6,14,159 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year as against 5,52,522 in the previous year. Of these, 3,440 cart-loads were sold; 1,39,776 cart-loads were used for raising low-lands in the city; 29,555 cart-loads of rubbish were burnt at the Incinerator after separating earth and other incombustible materials. The rest of the rubbish was dumped at the Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore dumping grounds.

Disposal of filth:— 45,021 cart-loads of filth were removed against 61,330 cart-loads removed during the previous year. Of these, 20,697 were flushed into the sewers at the pail depots at Ice House Road and Korukkupet. The rest was trenched at the dumping grounds in Otteri and Korukkupet. The amount realised by the sale of manure and cow dung during 1944-45 was Rs. 7,201-7-4.

Public latrines:— 334 public latrines existed in the city during the year under report. Of these, 294 were of the flushout type and 40 masonry and sanded latrines. 9 public conveniences were opened for public use during the year at the following places :—

- (1) Opposite to Clive Battery, North Beach Road.
- (2) Irusappa Maistry Street (behind Flower Bazaar Police Station).
- (3) Gantz Road (at the junction of Decastor Road).
- (4) Rathnasabapathy Pillai Street, Purasawalkam.
- (5) Stringer Street and Silver Jubilee Nagar, Periamet.
- (6) Junction of Chulai Bazaar Road and Sydenham Road.
- (7) Mackay's Garden, Nungambakkam.
- (8) Spur Tank Road, Egmore.
- (9) Galilayapuram, Royapettah.

The conservancy staff paid particular attention to the cleaning and disinfection of public latrines and of places where there was frequent committal of nuisance. 575 gallons of disinfectant and 2,653 parahs of chunam and 594 lbs. of bleaching powder were used during the year for the disinfection of latrines, drains, roadsides, etc. The public flushout latrines were thrown open for use both day and night from 1-7-44.

Conservancy of private places:— The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions in the city was undertaken as per section 197 of the City Municipal Act. The total amount realised by way of fees during 1944-45 was Rs. 45,190-13-2.

Labour:— In pursuance of G.O. No. 4942 L & M dated 22-12-1931 coolies retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus. 189 coolies were provided with tenements in the Corporation Model Lines and 216 coolies were allowed to live in huts on Corporation land.

Conservancy cattle depots:— The year opened with 6 conservancy cattle depots in charge of Veterinary Graduates designated as Depot Superintendents. An additional cattle depot for conservancy cattle was opened in Perambur during the year. 2 of the Veterinary Graduates joined war service. As Veterinary Graduates were not available their places were filled up by qualified Sanitary Inspectors with the approval of the Council.

Animals:— The number of bullocks on hand on 1-1-44 was 751 bullocks as against 814 in 1943. 132 bullocks were purchased during the year. 163 bullocks died during the year. 15 unserviceable bullocks were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 705 bullocks at the end of the year.

Of the 163 casualties, 93 bullocks died of old age and the rest due to other causes.

Foot and mouth disease:— During May and June, 1944, there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease throughout the city and all the conservancy depots were affected. The total number of cases affected was 483. They were all promptly segregated and were carefully treated. There was no death from the foot and mouth disease but the animals were much debilitated owing to the severity of the lesions.

Anthrax:— There was an outbreak of anthrax in Royapuram conservancy depot where 158 bullocks were isolated and treated for foot and mouth disease. The cause of infection could not be traced and 91 bullocks were affected with the disease. All the depot bullocks including those of the Basin Bridge depot were immediately protected with anti-anthrax serum and spore vaccine. Yet the infection continued for about one month and all the affected ones were treated with various curative methods in consultation with the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, who was visiting the depots regularly. 29 bullocks succumbed to the disease. The Commissioner was pleased to sanction under Section 11 of the Madras City Municipal Act about Rs. 3,000 to carry out immediate steps to eradicate the infection from the depot. All the earth for about one foot within the depot premises was excavated and fresh gravel was laid out and levelled. All the stalls and water troughs were thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed and all other antiseptic precautions were promptly carried out. Thus, the infection was prevented from being carried to other depots or to the divisions.

Piroplasmosis:— There were 9 deaths from piroplasmosis during the year. All preventive measures were adopted to control the spread of infection.

Trypanosomiasis and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia:— There was one isolated case of death from trypanosomiasis and one from haemorrhagic septicaemia. 970 cases were treated for various causes in conservancy depots and 272 cases were treated at the Corporation Veterinary Hospital, Vyasarpady.

WATER ANALYSIS:— During the year under report, chlorination of the city's water supply continued to be the important feature of the water works system.

The number of samples examined during the year was 19,652 as against 14,407 in 1943.

The total rainfall in the catchment area of the Sholavaram reservoir was 63.41" against 76.08" in 1943. The depth of water was found to be maximum in March and minimum in September.

The total rainfall in the catchment area of the Red Hills reservoir was 69.42" against 66.50" in 1943. The level of water was found to decrease gradually from January till July when it was lowest and thereafter it increased till the maximum was reached in December.

Raw water samples drawn from the Kilpauk end of the conduit were bacteriologically of the highest purity in February and of poorest quality in August. Chemically, the figures for "oxygen absorbed" varied from a minimum of 0·101 part in December to a maximum of 0·139 part per 100,000 in June.

There were 17 sand filters each containing only a few inches of sand. Of these 9 to 11 beds were working at a time with no fixed rate of filtration. A maximum of 25·66 m.g.d. was filtered in October and a minimum of 19·66 m.g.d. in March and the mean for the year was 22·57 m.g.d. As there is no special arrangement for storing water, the water strained daily was pumped straight into the city mains representing the average rate of supply. The maximum dose of chlorine which was applied to the filtered water was 1·20 p.p.m. in September and the minimum was 0·90 p.p.m. in January and December.

The percentage of samples containing no coliforms in 60 c.c. was highest (100%) in March, May, June, July, August, October, November and December in samples drawn from the test tap at Kilpauk. The figure for "oxygen absorbed" was highest (0·086 part per 100,000) in May and November and lowest (0·056 part) in December.

Coliform bacteria were absent in volumes of 60 c.c. in all the samples taken in November and December.

FOOD ANALYSIS:—During the year ended 31st December 1944, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was 2,038 as compared with 2,060 in 1943. Of the 2,038 samples analysed, 1,617 samples were genuine and the remaining 421 samples were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples during the year under report was 20·7 as against 22·7 in the previous year.

The samples comprised milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, coffee tablets, tea, ghee substitutes, turmeric, arrowroot and sweetmeats. A statement of the samples analysed during the year under report and five previous years is given in Statement No. I in the Appendix.

It will be seen that the percentage of adulterated samples during 1944 was 20·7 against 22·7 in 1943, 20·7 in 1942 and 24·3 in 1941. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of adulterated samples in 1944 as compared with 1943. This figure of 20·7 for the year under report is the same as that for 1942 and is the lowest since 1930, when sampling under the Act was first commenced.

The adulteration of milk decreased only slightly in 1944 compared with 1943. Adulteration of butter increased slightly. Adulteration of ghee decreased considerably, the percentage of adulterated samples for 1944 and 1943 being 13·2 and 24·3 respectively. Adulteration of gingelly, groundnut and cocoanut oils continued to be low. There was decrease of adulteration in the case of coffee powder. As in the previous years, no adulteration was found in the case of tea.

A comparison of the quality of the ghee sold in shops and by hawkers shows that out of 592 samples taken from shops only 21 samples or 3·5 per cent were adulterated whereas all the 66 samples taken from hawkers were found to be adulterated.

The details regarding the various articles of food analysed during the year under report are given below :—

Milk:—456 samples were analysed. Of these, 292 were cow's milk, 128 were buffalo's milk and 36 were mixtures of cow's and buffalo's milk. Of the 292 samples of cow's milk, 117 were found to be adulterated. Of the 117 adulterated samples, 112 contained added water, 4 samples were defi-

cient in fat, but did not contain added water and one sample contained added water and was also deficient in fat. (Deficiency in fat was more than could be accounted for by the amount of added water.) The extent of added water ranged from 5 to 70 per cent and the deficiency in fat varied from 33 to 63 per cent.

Of the 128 samples of buffalo's milk, 66 contained added water ranging from 9 to 67 per cent. There was no fat deficiency in any sample.

Of the 36 mixtures, 22 contained added water ranging from 12 to 60 per cent. There was no fat deficiency in any of the samples.

Butter :— 158 samples were analysed, of which 55 were found to be adulterated. All the adulterated samples contained water in excess of the prescribed maximum limit of 20 per cent, the excess ranging from 2·1 to 49·2 per cent. There was no foreign fat in any of the butter samples.

Ghee :— 658 samples were analysed and 87 were found to be adulterated with foreign fat. The commonest adulterant employed was hydrogenated (hardened) groundnut oil and the extent of adulteration varied from 25 to 97 per cent.

Gingelly oil :— 495 samples were analysed. Of these, 32 were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil. The degree of adulteration varied from 15 to 75 per cent.

Groundnut oil :— 87 samples were analysed, of which 6 were found to be adulterated. Of these, 2 consisted of 100% gingelly oil and the remaining 4 consisted of mixtures of gingelly and groundnut oils against the provisions of Rule 27-A of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

Cocoanut oil :— 14 samples were examined and all were found to be genuine.

Coffee powder :— 69 samples (67 samples of powder and 2 of tablets) were analysed. 8 of them were found to be adulterated. Of the 8 adulterated samples, 5 contained roasted and ground Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*), 1 contained the roasted and ground husk of red gram (*Cajanus indicus*) and the remaining 2 contained Mahua (*Bassia*) flower and coffee pericarp.

Tea :— 21 samples were analysed and all were found to be genuine.

Ghee substitutes :— 67 samples were examined. Of these, 60 were described as *Marvo*, 4 as *Vanaspathi*, one as *Dalda* and two as *Vegetable product*. 44 of the samples consisted of 100 per cent hydrogenated groundnut oil. 23 samples were found to contain ghee ranging from 2 to 45 per cent and hence reported as adulterated.

Other articles :— 2 samples described as *Tuni oil* consisted of 100 per cent gingelly oil.

3 samples of turmeric were examined and all of them contained lead below 2 pats per million.

3 samples of arrowroot were examined. Genuine arrowroot should be derived exclusively from the root of *Maranta arundinacea*. All the three samples were adulterated. One consisted of 100 per cent maize flour, the second contained 100 per cent flour of the root of *Curcuma angustifolia* known as East Indian arrowroot and the third contained 100 per cent tapioca flour (*Manihot utilissima*).

5 samples of sweetmeats were examined in order to find out whether the ghee used in the preparation was genuine or not. The samples were two *Jangri*, two *Badusha* and one *Mysore Pak*. Of these, the fat extracted from *Mysore Pak*, one *Jangri* and one *Badusha* proved to be genuine ghee and in the case of one *Jangri* and one *Badusha*, the fat consisted of a mixture of 50 per cent ghee and 50 per cent of fat other than ghee. The samples were

analysed in connection with Rule 28-B which requires hotels to exhibit a notice in case sweetmeats are prepared in a fat other than ghee or a mixture of ghee and any other fat.

Articles not taken under the Food Adulteration Act examined in the laboratory during the year under report and the results of the examination are given below:—

<i>Articles Examined.</i>	<i>Report.</i>
2 Samples of rice from the Health Department.	One unfit for human consumption and the other fit.
1 Sample of milk from the Health Department.	Contained 61 per cent added water.
1 Sample of milk from the Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Genuine though Sp. gr. was low due to excessive fat content.
5 Samples of milk from Child Welfare Centres.	4 genuine and one contained 13 per cent added water.
2 Samples of crushed gingelly seeds suspected to contain groundnut	Groundnut absent.
1 Sample of atta flour from the Health Department.	Unfit for human consumption.
2 Samples of gingelly oil from the Health Department.	One genuine and one adulterated with 55 per cent groundnut oil.
2 Samples of arrowroot from the Govt. Mental Hospital.	Both genuine.

A statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1944 and the adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1st January 1944 is given in Statement No. II.

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 421. Action taken in respect of these samples comprised warning of the vendors in the case of 39 samples, seizure and forfeiture of the articles in respect of 89 samples and prosecutions of the vendors in the case of the remaining 293 samples.

Of the 293 prosecutions launched, vendors were convicted in 199 cases, 3 were acquitted and 91 were pending disposal on 31st December 1944.

During the year under report, there were 199 convictions in respect of samples taken in 1944 and 55 convictions pertaining to the prosecutions launched in the previous year. The total number of convictions during the year for the sale of adulterated articles of food was 254 against 239 in 1943. The amount of fines imposed in 1944 was Rs. 14,981 against Rs. 13,105 in 1943. The average fine per conviction during 1944 was Rs. 59 against Rs. 55 in 1943.

Action taken under other sections of the Act is given below:—

(1) Two vendors of milk were prosecuted and fined Rs. 50 each for pouring away the milk thereby preventing the Food Inspector from taking a sample.

(2) One butter dealer was prosecuted and fined Rs. 80 for giving a false warranty in respect of a consignment of butter sold by him to a retail merchant.

During the year under report, there has been a wholesome increase in the fines imposed in food adulteration cases. But in view of the prevailing scarcity of the more important articles of food such as milk and ghee and the consequent high prices ruling in the market, fines should be much higher in order that they may be a sufficient deterrent to adulteration.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths registered in each division during 1944.

STATEMENT No. I.

DIVISIONS.	Names of Divisions.	Area in Acres.	Number of Births registered.			Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Infantile Deaths (under one year of age) registered.			Still Births registered
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males per 1000 of live births registered	Females per 1000 of live births registered	Total per 1000 of live births registered	
1	New Washermenpet	1674.11	167	154	321	313	285	598	42	84	261.68	13
2	Roya puram	284.42	326	294	620	282	270	552	79	150	241.94	26
3	Singara Garden	283.52	583	577	1160	573	585	1158	173	152	280.17	79
4	Sanjeeviryyanpet	335.94	472	462	934	721	636	1126	147	148	315.85	27
5	Korukupet	853.06	466	459	925	721	636	1357	184	164	376.22	32
6	Harbour	98.94	196	171	367	227	175	402	78	50	348.78	19
7	Muthialpet	91.97	314	286	600	314	281	595	99	59	263.33	13
8	Kachaleswarar Koil	204.80	118	125	243	148	124	272	39	31	288.07	15
9	Ammen Koil	67.26	282	268	550	347	285	632	78	69	147	267.27
10	Kothawal Bazaar	80.00	181	168	349	205	180	385	45	57	272.21	17
11	Seven Wells	95.42	374	327	701	597	437	1034	127	92	219	312.41
12	Sowcarpet	66.50	139	138	277	172	179	351	33	43	76	274.37
13	Peddu Naickenpet	149.25	445	402	847	543	578	1121	157	149	306	361.28
14	Treveliyen Basin	98.11	333	335	668	391	395	786	109	114	223	333.83
15	Park Town	217.66	173	157	330	641	317	958	48	40	88	266.67
16	Edapalayam	69.76	194	209	403	223	197	420	63	48	111	275.43
17	Vyasarpady	1339.58	551	465	1016	629	629	1258	164	146	310	305.12
18	Perambur	1224.13	435	387	822	413	400	813	115	89	204	248.17
19	Choolai	220.40	564	560	1124	663	665	1328	182	159	341	303.38
20	Kosapet	334.91	395	381	776	440	453	893	115	110	225	289.95
21	Purasavalkam	747.20	341	361	702	491	451	942	110	97	207	294.87
22	Kilpauk	558.98	289	258	547	263	205	468	48	54	102	186.47
23	Vepery	362.69	385	390	775	466	361	827	114	87	201	259.35
24	Napier Park	126.72	238	214	452	238	223	461	61	53	114	252.21
25	Chintadripet	88.58	313	315	634	376	375	751	98	88	186	293.38
26	Komaleswaranpet	203.58	382	355	737	378	359	737	108	86	194	263.23
27	Egmore	494.66	433	447	880	187	217	404	80	81	161	182.95
28	Thousand Lights	863.68	326	302	628	305	291	596	98	79	177	281.84
29	Nungambakkam	884.54	187	199	386	264	224	488	70	49	119	308.29
30	Pudupakkam	143.23	331	295	626	439	389	828	123	116	239	381.79
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	736.70	464	401	865	580	443	1023	138	101	239	276.30
32	Chepauk	191.81	441	400	841	319	305	624	95	68	163	193.82
33	Tripli cane	112.64	266	249	515	324	312	636	96	70	166	322.33
34	Zam Bazaar	89.02	278	263	541	351	323	674	91	84	175	323.48
35	Mirsahibpet	679.68	624	575	1199	785	745	1530	214	163	377	314.60
36	Royapettah	535.10	374	363	737	401	347	748	98	71	169	229.31
37	Teynampet	1052.61	307	327	634	337	347	684	96	89	185	291.80
38	Theyagarayanganagar	1152.00	278	282	560	219	249	468	51	69	120	214.30
39	Mylapore	275.14	248	216	464	229	205	434	50	66	116	215.00
40	Adyar	1725.14	153	147	300	194	149	343	57	37	94	313.33
Total	...	18,813.44	13,372	12,684	26,056	15,573	14,132	29,705	3,973	3,434	7,407	284.27
												1,0,62

VITAL STATISTICS.

Showing deaths registered in each division according to principal diseases during 1944.

STATEMENT No. II.

APPENDIX

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Small-Pox.		Measles.		Enteric.		Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Tubercle including Tuberculosis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		Injuries.		Masterinal Deaths.		All other causes.		Total Deaths during the year.	
		Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Enteric.	Malaria.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle including Tuberculosis.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Masterinal Deaths.	All other causes.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	Total Deaths during the year.	
1	New Washermenpet	37*	16*	9]	1	1	1	2	51	91	6	9	3	304	598	552	552	598	1158	1158	1158	1158	1158	1158	
2	Royapuram	..	2	..	8	2	1	1	97	108	1	2	2	275	275	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	
3	Singara Garden	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	165	258	10	6	6	598	598	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	..	1	..	6	..	..	2	97	124	3	3	5	10	10	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257
5	Korukupet	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	123	168	1	1	10	657	657	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
6	Harbour	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	41	65	2	5	3	296	296	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
7	Muthialpet	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	64	55	9	2	2	145	145	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
8	Kachaleswer Koil	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	30	21	6	3	3	317	317	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
9	Ammen Koil	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	58	54	7	1	3	189	189	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
10	Kothawal Bazaar	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	51	30	3	1	3	385	385	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
11	Seven Wells	..	..	..	9	..	..	12	102	102	17	4	4	1034	1034	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
12	Sowcarpet	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	28	15	8	1	3	202	202	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
13	Peddu Naickenpet	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	106	99	10	5	6	546	546	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
14	Trevelyan Basin	..	1	..	8	..	..	4	44	103	72	9	3	394	394	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
15	Park Town	..	..	..	6	..	..	14*	14*	31	31	7	5	628	628	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
16	Edapalayam	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	20	48	4	109	2	227	227	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
17	Vyasarpady	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	201	189	7	7	7	12	12	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
18	Perambur	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	107	118	94	94	94	17	17	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
19	Choolai	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	153	153	6	6	6	7	7	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
20	Kosapet	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	79	68	6	6	6	6	6	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
21	Purasawalkam	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	67	126	126	1	1	1	1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	Kilpauk	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	36	67	67	67	67	6	4	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
23	Vepery	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	113	100	7	7	7	3	3	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
24	Napier Park	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	36	44	44	44	44	4	4	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
25	Chintadripet	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	52	77	8	8	8	3	3	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
26	Komaleswaranpet	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	41	41	85	85	85	12	12	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
27	Egmore	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	19	31	19	19	19	14	14	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
28	Thousand Lights	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	86	86	2	2	2	19	19	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
29	Nungambakkam	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	50	73	2	2	2	14	14	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
30	Pudupakkam	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	67	67	4	4	4	10	10	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	36	87	1	1	3	5	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268
32	Chepauk	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	38	76	1	1	1	3	3	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
33	Triplicane	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	30	67	1	1	1	2	2	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
34	Zam Bazaar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	32	74	3	1	1	4	4	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
35	Mir Sahibpet	..	..	..	8	..	..	1*	1*	1*	2	2	2	7	7	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
36	Royapettah	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	70	98	15	15													

VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing deaths registered in each division according to age during 1944.

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Showing deaths registered in each division according to age during 1944.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
32													
33													
34													
35													
36													
37													
38													
39													
40													
Total ...	3,973	3,434	2,636	2,612	614	607	269	264	267	427	974	1,110	972
Grand Total ...	7,407	5,248	1,221	533	694	2,208	2,082	2,243	2,232	1,385	858	1,336	846

VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing percentage of Infantile deaths from principal causes during 1944.

APPENDIX

Age-periods.	Small-pox.			Measles.			Malaria.			Dysentery and diarrhoea.			Respiratory system.			All-other causes.			Total.		
	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Total.	Ratio.	
Under Seven days ...	...	...	...	11	0.8	14	1.0	956	70.5	31	2.3	40	2.9	305	22.5	1357	18.3			
Seven days and under one month ...	2	0.2	...	...	...	10	1.0	43	4.1	738	70.3	42	4.0	117	11.1	98	9.3	1050	14.2	
One month and under Six months...	6	0.2	...	...	...	140	5.1	355	12.9	490	17.7	233	8.4	1064	38.5	474	17.2	2762	37.3	
Six months under one year ...	7	0.3	...	...	...	139	6.2	367	16.4	95	4.3	99	4.4	989	44.2	542	24.2	2238	30.2	
Total ...	15	0.2	...	...	...	300	4.0	779	10.5	2279	30.8	405	5.5	2210	29.8	1419	19.2	7407		

VACCINATION.

Showing particulars of vaccination performed in each of the divisions during 1944.

STATEMENT No. 1

APPENDIX

25

h-7

APPENDIX

MEDICAL RELIEF.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing No. of cases treated in Corporation Dispensaries in 1944.

Serial Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Year in which the Dispensary was opened.	New cases.	Total No. of cases treated.		No. of Operations performed.		Remarks.
				1944	1943	1944	1943	
1	Royapuram Dispensary	1924	31,192	72,318	89,745	174	144	
2	Washermanpet ,,	1913	55,765	1,10,539	1,35,635	465	528	
3	Harbour ,,	1929	55,400	1,25,485	1,33,930	328	416	
4	Mannady] Unani ,,	1938	20,251	49,303	56,413	20	34	
5	Mafuskhan ,,	1923	40,081	84,478	87,125	95	84	
6	Mint Street ,,	1923	57,136	1,20,980	1,10,985	153	55	
7	Trevelyan Basin ,,	1919	43,419	84,638	1,05,755	251	457	
8	Perambur ,,	1928	29,751	61,415	54,161	289	347	
9	Vyasarpady ,,	1929	30,361	62,782	59,572	438	446	
10	Kosapet ,,	1929	38,015	72,270	69,352	522	982	
11	Baliah Naidu ,,	1899	33,529	58,592	72,688	244	328	
12	Kilpauk ,,	1919	32,493	70,070	69,911	209	166	
13	Nungambakkam ,,	1923	26,448	57,038	52,230	70	45	
14	Chintadripet ,,	1909	45,277	84,651	84,747	90	153	
15	Pudupakkam ,,	1924	32,708	80,700	87,640	215	257	
16	Tri�licane ,,	1918	47,224	1,02,701	98,079	420	316	
17	Teynampet ,,	1927	26,894	62,718	58,071	167	165	
18	Thyagarayanagar ,,	1922	33,733	75,459	79,217	321	289	
19	Mylapore ,,	1924	43,202	87,935	84,988	583	664	
20	Pulianthope] Unani ,,	1930	30,452	67,164	1,04,929	165	154	Shifted to 55 Pulianthope
21	Coolai Siddha ,,	1931	57,672	1,28,469	1,16,865	188	179	High Road.
22	Thousandlights] Ayurvedic ,,	1930	28,453	55,908	46,221	352	296	
23	Thayar Sahib] Street Unani ,,	1932	31,193	70,976	1,02,350	9	48	
24	Egmore ,,	1923	29,210	65,123	62,188	124	145	
25	Perambur] Siddha ,,	1938	37,037	79,416	65,415	58	43	
26	Krishnampet ,,	1938	24,248	56,240	54,252	58	180	
27	Pudupet ,,	1939	28,754	71,266	95,246	206	139	

MEDICAL RELIEF.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the number of cases admitted, discharged and died under various diseases during 1944
in the I. D. Hospital, Tondiarpet.

Details	Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Gastro-enteritis.	Whooping Cough.	C. S. Meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Secondary Syphilis.	Pneumonia	Malaria	Chronic Enteritis.	Other diseases	Total
Patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st Dec. 1943 midnight	4	12	6	58	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	99	
Patients admitted for treatment from 1st Jan. 1944 to 31st Dec. 1944.	608	611	109	112	...	20	8	11	10	403	40	13	16	1	36
Total number discharged	444	618	109	111	12	19	8	10	9	371	40	8	14	1	17
Total number died	...	139	...	1	53	...	...	...	2	1	32	...	5	2	...
Mortality percentage	...	22%	...	1%	31%	...	...	...	...	17%	10%	8%	38%	13%	37% 13%
Patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st Dec. 1944 midnight	29	5	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 56

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

1944-45

STATEMENT No. I.

28

APPENDIX

No.	Defects.	Boys.			Girls.			Remarks.		
		Entrants.		Regulars.	Entrants.		Regulars.	Entrants & regulars.		Total of entrants & regulars.
		Percentage.	Defective No.	Percentage.	Defective No.	Percentage.	Defective No.	Percentage.	Defective No.	Percentage.
		1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
1	Malnutrition	2474	28.39	29.24	1579	20.18	23.44	4053	24.51	7.07
2	Dirty head, body & nails	1239	14.22	11.21	605	7.73	9.02	1844	11.15	10.2
3	Teeth & mouth	1854	21.27	18.66	1745	22.30	18.79	3599	21.76	2.78
4	Nose & throat	861	9.88	8.21	739	9.45	8.58	1600	9.67	9.06
5	Eye diseases	155	1.78	2.45	180	2.30	2.15	427	6.92	11.19
6	Vision	6	0.07	0.90	13	0.17	0.16	335	2.03	1.77
7	Ear diseases	79	0.91	0.64	84	1.07	0.80	163	0.11	0.15
8	Hearing	2	0.02	0.04	2	0.03	0.08	4	0.02	0.05
9	Speech	8	0.09	0.13	11	0.14	0.18	19	0.02	0.03
10	Circulatory system	85	0.98	0.54	52	0.66	0.58	137	0.83	0.11
11	Tuberculosis	1	0.01	...	1	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.26
12	Respiratory system	213	2.44	1.64	97	1.24	1.12	310	1.87	2.14
13	Abdominal organs	75	0.86	0.63	60	0.77	0.77	135	0.82	0.98
14	Bones and joints	348	3.99	2.28	248	3.17	2.48	596	3.60	4.45
15	Nervous & psychic system	14	0.16	0.15	8	0.10	0.13	22	0.13	0.15
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	2129	24.43	23.27	1787	22.84	24.99	3916	17.92	20.17
17	Other diseases and defects	345	3.96	4.90	323	4.13	4.14	668	4.04	3.90
18	Vaccination	62	0.71	1.04	...	0.12	0.17	62	1.21	0.37
19	Deformities	22	0.25	0.25	13	0.13	0.10	35	0.11	0.20

APPENDIX

29

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I.

Group.	No. on Roll.		Average daily attendance.		No. examined.		No. defective.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	19,988	17,309	15,258	12,888	8715	6,172	5034	2918	57.76	47.28
Regulars					7824	6,436	4299	3615	54.95	56.17
Total ...	19,988	17,309	15,258	12,888	16539	12608	9333	6533	56.43	51.82

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. II.

Treatment Table.

Group.	No. sent to Corporation Dispensaries.	No. referred to Government Hospitals.	No. referred to Ophthalmic hospital and eye sections of other hospitals.	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute and Sanatorium.		No. of parents met.	No. of revisits paid to schools.	No. of re-examinations of Children.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.				
Boys ...	6,722	1,235	52	1	2,54	120	5,439		
Girls ...	5,857	382	17	...	970	96	4,313		
Total ...	12,579	1,617	69	1	3,544	216	9,752		

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. III.

Height and Weight Tables

Age.	Boys.		Girls.		Quinquennial average height in inches.		Quinquennial average weight in pounds.		Remarks.
	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
5 years.	40.70	30.82	39.52	26.97	40.17	39.30	32.02	30.19	
6 "	41.38	32.96	40.11	28.66	41.45	41.23	33.78	31.93	
7 "	42.39	35.27	41.01	29.96	43.18	42.93	34.74	34.59	
8 "	44.56	38.13	45.89	34.48	45.18	45.13	39.51	38.29	
9 "	45.43	41.55	48.71	37.57	47.19	46.92	43.66	42.23	
10 "	48.19	45.21	49.30	42.56	49.23	49.26	46.89	46.65	
11 "	48.65	49.24	51.83	48.67	50.93	51.14	50.34	52.15	
12 "	50.10	51.74	53.95	56.46	52.45	52.92	55.18	56.16	
13 "	53.01	56.68	55.79	59.17	53.54	55.00	57.74	61.42	
14 "	53.62	58.71	57.29	65.99	55.31	56.79	62.60	69.87	
15 "	55.49	56.94	59.33	78.73	57.22	57.74	67.59	71.82	
16 "	57.03	74.08	59.72	76.63	...	...	...	...
17 "	57.98	71.33	60.13	82.20	...	...	...	...
18 "	81.22	86.11	59.50	82.75	...	...	...	...
19 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 "	...	...	63.00	94.00	...	...	...	...
21 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 "	...	...	59.00	84.00	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1944-45.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operation performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
1		Malnutrition	...	329	1805	984	
2 Teeth & Mouth		Dirty teeth	16*	22	60	...	
		Dental caries	178†	...	70	75	
		Gum boil	...	1	...	...
		Stomatitis	...	741	679	501	
		Glossitis	...	2	...	...
		Tongue tie	2	...	...	...
3 Nose & Throat		Nasal catarrah and Rhinitis	...	27	1	4	
		Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	14	170	513	604	
		Enlarged cervical glands	...	57	15	5	
		Granular pharynx	...	...	...	...
		Nasal polypus	...	...	...	...
		Elongated uvula	...	...	...	...
		Other conditions	...	...	...	...
4 Eye Diseases.		Conjunctivitis	...	45	2	...	
		Xerosis	...	59	48	17	
		Stye	...	9	...	3	
		Granular lids	...	...	...	...
		Blepharitis	...	5	...	...
		Staphyloma	...	...	...	...
		Dacryo-cystitis	...	...	...	...
		Corneal opacity	...	...	...	...
		Keratitis	...	...	...	...
		Squint	...	...	...	5	
5 Defective Vision.		Other conditions	...	...	...	...
			1	...	...	5	
6 Ear Diseases.		Otitis	...	28	35	9	
		Otorrhoea	...	42	13	19	
		Wax ear	...	...	...	3	
		Defective hearing.	...	...	...	2	

* Scaled

† Extracted

APPENDIX

31

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV (Contd.)

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1944-45.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Total.
7	Circulatory System.	Anaemia ...	22	40	30		
		Functional diseases ...	5	4	41		
		Organic diseases ...	...	...	19		
		Other conditions ...	...	...	...
8	Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	...
		(a) Definite	...	...	...	...
		(b) Suspected	...	...	2		
		Other forms ...	...	...	1		
9	Respiratory System.	Bronchitis ...	150	82	4		
		Asthma ...	3	10	13		
10	Abdominal Organs.	Enlarged spleen ...	...	...	3		
		Enlarged liver ...	...	...	...
		Enlarged liver and spleen ...	...	9	12		
		Diarrhoea ...	21	...	...
		Dysentery ...	16	...	1		
		Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...
		Chronic constipation ...	...	...	...
		Jaundice ...	...	...	...
		Hydrocele ...	...	...	...
		Inguinal hernia ...	6	...	...
		Umbilical hernia ...	...	...	...
		Intestinal colic ...	...	...	...
11	Bones and Joints.	Generative disorders in girls ...	...	...	...
		Rickety chest and general rickets ...	100	191	173		
		Fracture ...	1	...	...
		Sprains and dislocations ...	...	...	...
12	Infectious and contagious diseases.	Diseases ...	...	...	...
		Scabies ...	2111	1152	340		
		Eczema ...	79	134	148		
		Tinca, fungus and ringworm ...	36	16	17		
		Leprosy ...	8*	121	202		

*Arrested

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV (Contd.)

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1944-45.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment)	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
		Lichen	5	15	...	...
		Pruritis	6	24	6		
		Urticaria	...	...	...	...
		Psoriasis	7	10	11		
		Dermatitis	...	6	14		
		Impetigo	...	...	...	...
		Hook worm	...	...	...	...
		Mumps	...	...	...	...
		Whooping cough	...	...	...	...
		Influenza	...	...	...	...
		Congenital syphilis.	...	...	...	...
13	Nervous and Psychic Systems.	Palsies	...	...	...	4	
		Incontinence of urine	...	...	...	1	
		Epilepsy	...	...	...	...
14	Other Diseases and Defects.	Worms	190	...	...	...
		Wounds, cuts, ulcers etc.	70	42	3		
		Boils and abscesses	14	15	10		
		Pyrexia	25	...	...	...
		Phimosis	24	...	...	...
		Undescended testis.	...	...	...	...
		Leucodermic patches	...	...	...	4	
		Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...
		Whitlow	...	...	...	...
		Xero-derma	4	7	20		
		Enlarged groin glands	...	...	...	...
		Warts	...	...	...	...
		Dog-bite	...	...	...	1	
		Tumours	...	...	...	...
		Hyperidrosis	...	...	...	...
		Cellulitis	...	...	...	...
		Other conditions	1	...	...	5	

SANITATION.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the areas sewered and yet to be sewered

Old Dvn. Number.	Name of Areas.	Length of sewers in ft. laid during 1944	Length of sewers in ft. laid up to 31-12-'44.	Percentage of sewered portion up to 31-12-44.	Percentage yet to be laid.	Remarks.
1	Royapuram		48,127	93%	7%	
2	Tondiarpet		47,646	86	14	
3	Washermanpet		59,460	98	2	
4	Korrukkupet		35,034	75	25	
5	Harbour		30,771	94	6	
6	Muthialpet		27,001	97	3	
7	Katchaleeswaranpet		35,920	92	8	
8	Kothwal Bazaar		23,345	100		
9	Ammenkovil		27,687	100		
10	Seven Wells		29,305	100		
11	Sowcarpet		18,492	100		
12	Peddu Naickenpet		33,171	99	1	
13	Trevelyan Basin		32,171	97	3	
14	Esplanade		10,586	90	10	
15	Park Town		21,534	95	5	
16	Perambur	4,769	56,797	74	26	
17	Choolai		51,331	77	23	
18	Purasawalkam		55,171	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
19	Vepery	740	51,170	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20	Egmore		1,03,176	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
21	Kilpauk	557	84,781	94	6	
22	Nungambakkam	566	1,33,349	93	7	
23	Chintadripet		42,392	90	10	
24	Thiruvateeswaranpet		56,379	91	9	
25	Chēpauk		22,506	91	9	
26	Triplcane		33,398	94	6	
27	Amir Mahal		29,899	90	10	
28	Mir Sahibpet		1,03,804	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
29	Royapettah	1,365	1,80,082	97	3	
30	Mylapore	2,444	1,25,939	96	4	
	Total ...	10,441	16,10,424	93.18	6.82	

SANITATION.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing disposal of applications relating to licences in 1944.

No.	Description.	No. of cases dealt with.	No. Sanctioned	No. Refused.	No. Pending.	Remarks.
1	Aerated water and ice factories ...	23	22	1	...	
2	Bakery, sweet-meat & coffee hotel ...	1489	1312	177	...	
3	Candles and soaps ...	37	31	6	...	
4	Cocoanut fibre, hemp and jute ...	21	18	3	...	
5	Cattle-yards ...	1786	1369	417	...	
6	Bones, hoofs, hair, and wool ...	41	39	2	...	
7	Cart-stands ...	30	27	3	...	
8	Dairy produce ...	295	254	41	...	
9	Flour ...	147	138	9	...	
10	Gilding & condiment.	61	6	55	...	
11	Hack stables ...	29	24	5	...	
12	Dyeing ...	115	109	6	...	
13	Onions and garlic ...	265	247	18	...	
14	Oil and oilmills ...	578	541	37	...	
15	Lodging houses ...	61	56	5	...	
16	Markets ...	38	31	5	2	
17	Meat ...	156	145	11	...	
18	Spirits, turpentine, chemicals and rosin.	634	596	38	...	
19	Laundries ...	261	190	71	...	
20	Fish and fins ...	65	63	2	...	
21	Skins, hides & leather ...	293	281	12	...	
22	Paddy, boiling ...	9	8	1	...	
23	Sugar ...	7	6	1	...	
24	Catgut, offal, tallow ...	12	11	1	...	
25	Snuff ...	227	206	21	...	
26	Cotton ...	289	278	11	...	
27	Eating houses ...	2889	2678	211	...	
28	Swine ...	...	...	...	...
29	Lime kilns ...	38	37	1	...	
30	Beedy manufacture ...	970	868	102	...	
31	Manufacturing cigars, cigarettes and storing tobacco ...	634	546	88	...	
32	Camphor, storing and boiling ...	55	42	13	...	
33	Shaving saloon ...	1942	1870	72	...	
34	Husking of paddy ...	9	9	...	...
35	Gound-nut, storage ...	398	339	59	...	
36	rains, storage ...	845	775	70	...	
37	Gold, refining ...	4	4	...	...
38	Poultry ...	19	18	1	...	
	Total ...	14772	13194	1576	2	

WATER ANALYSIS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the examination of water samples in 1944.

APPENDIX

35

Number.	Description.	Number of samples examined.	Remarks.
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination	1,008	...
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical examination	299	...
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system	45	...
4	Identification of Algae	40	...
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of pH	32	...
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc.	14,608	...
7	Examination for the presence of H ₂ S in filtered water samples	3,570	<hr/>
			<hr/> <hr/> 19,652

APPENDIX

Chlorination data for 1944.

Month.	No. of samples of water tested for free chlorine and for interfering substances.	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day.			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of liquid chlorine used.*			Cost of chlorine per lb.			Total cost of Chlorine.			Average No. of beds per day.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
January	1240	22.66	20.00	20.76	1.05	0.90	0.98	5550.25	0—10—6	10							
February	1160	22.66	20.32	21.26	1.08	0.93	0.94	5308.00	"	10							
March	1240	21.66	19.66	21.05	1.14	0.96	1.03	5842.00	"	9							
April	1200	22.66	21.00	22.06	1.10	0.94	1.04	6375.50	"	10							
May	1240	24.00	22.66	23.36	1.16	1.00	1.06	7179.75	"	11							
June	1200	23.66	22.66	23.16	1.16	1.01	1.07	6988.75	"	10							
July	1212	24.66	22.00	22.80	1.14	1.01	1.07	7122.75	"	10							
August	1234	25.50	22.00	23.61	1.13	0.96	1.05	7109.25	"	9							
September	1202	25.00	23.16	24.48	1.20	0.97	1.04	6879.50	"	9							
October	1240	25.66	20.66	23.05	1.12	1.03	1.08	7203.75	"	10							
November	1200	23.66	21.66	22.46	1.14	1.04	1.09	6843.75	"	10							
December	1240	24.99	21.32	22.78	1.13	0.90	1.06	7014.00	"	11							
Average	..	14608			22.57			79417.25								* Bleaching powder used costing Rs. 6,072—6—0.	

FOOD ANALYSIS.

STATEMENT No. I.

APPENDIX

Nature of Samples.	1944				1943			
	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Number of samples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated samples.
Milk	456	205	45·0	107	36·4	288	31·1	28·3
Butter	158	55	34·8	65	26·2	102	44·1	94
Ghee	658	87	13·2	573	37·0	773	48·3	706
Gingelly Oil	495	32	6·4	395	20·0	511	6·5	657
Groundnut Oil	87	6	6·9	43	41·9	93	21·5	153
Cocoanut Oil	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Coffee Powder	69	8	11·6	24	25·0	43	9·3	48
Tea	21	...	...	18	...	37	...	29
Ghee Substitutes	67	23	34·3	19	21·1	23	69·6	8
Other Articles	13	5	38·5	1	...	...	...	11
Total	2038	421	20·7	1246	30·1	1871	31·0	1990
							24·3	20·7
							2060	2060
								25·7

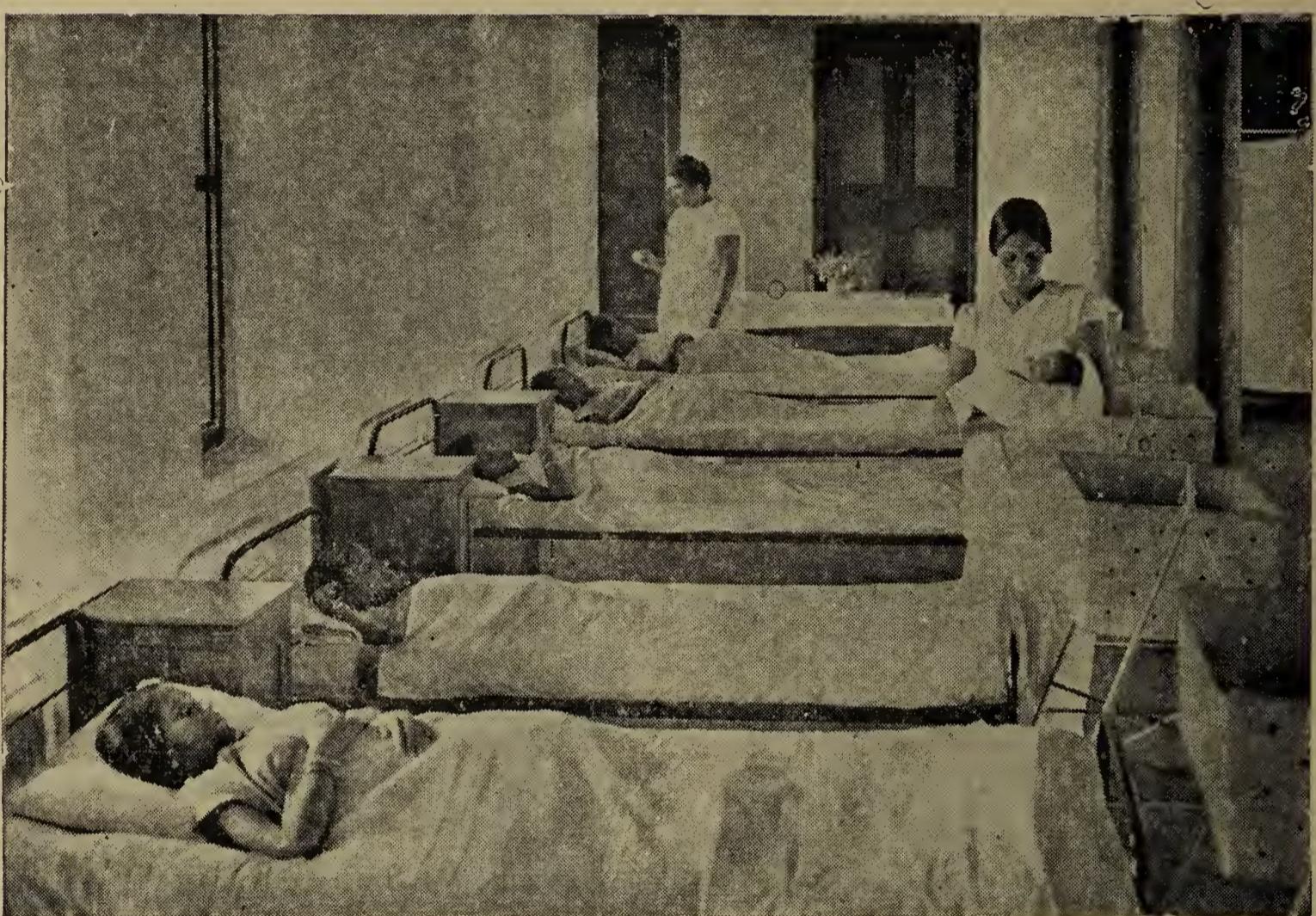
FOOD ANALYSIS.

STATEMENT No. II.

38

APPENDIX

Nature of samples.	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1944.	Total number of Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1944.	Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1944.		Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1944.	Total number of Adulterated samples dealt with during 1944.	Number of convictions in 1944.	Total fines imposed in 1944.	Average fine per conviction in 1944.	Number of convictions in 1943.	Total fines imposed in 1943.	Average fine per conviction in 1943.	
					Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.											
Milk	... 205	120	12	73	43	31	5	31	151	83	8650	57	136	6763	50	1687	47
Butter	... 55	25	21	9	9	8	1	2	30	11	1975	66	36	3580	87	355	44
Ghee	... 87	16	67	1	3	18	1	2	24	6	1711	71	41	44	44	355	44
Gingelly Oil	... 32	27	2	2	3	...	...	3	28	2	1240	44	36	36	36	36	36
Groundnut Oil	... 6	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanut Oil	... 8	6	...	1	1	3	3	3	...	1	570	63	7	155	22	155	22
Coffee Powder	... 23	1	22	...	...	9	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	... 5	...	3	2	...	2	4	4	...	4	535	77	6	365	61	5	200
Ghee Substitutes	... 23	1	...	3	...	2	4	2	...	5	155	2	5	200	40	5	40
Other Articles	... 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... 421	199	89	42	91	87	55	...	89	59	14981	106	14981	59	239	13105	55



Maternity Ward, Child Welfare Centre, George Town

Annual Report of Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, for the year 1944.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 15 child welfare centres and one maternity ward. The Council sanctioned the opening of a new child welfare centre with a maternity ward in Kilpauk area and 6 maternity wards in the child welfare centres at George Town, North Perambur, Pulianthope, Choolai, Purasawalkam and Mylapore. The new centre at Kilpauk with a maternity ward was opened on 28-6-44 by Sir T. Austin, C. I. E., I. C. S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras. A maternity ward at the Purasawalkam child welfare centre was opened by Her Excellency Lady Hope on 23-10-44. Four maternity wards were opened in the George Town, Choolai, North Perambur and Pulianthope child welfare centres before March 1945. The maternity ward proposed for Mylapore area could not be opened for want of a suitable building in that locality. At the end of 1944 there were 16 child welfare centres and 7 maternity wards.

Staff:—The Lady Superintendent continued to be in charge of the Child Welfare Scheme assisted by 16 Lady Doctors and 1 Relieving Lady Doctor, 26 Health Visitors, 125 Midwives and 16 Compounders.

Pre-natal Clinic:—Pre-natal clinics were held thrice a week in each centre and expectant mothers were advised by the Health Visitors during their visits to attend the clinics. 2,434 pre-natal clinics were held in the various centres and 15,303 mothers attended the clinics and sought medical advice and treatment. They were examined and advised by the Lady Doctors and they were followed up by the Health Visitors till their confinement. The clinics having gained in popularity, a large number of mothers were benefitted by the instructions, advice, treatment, etc. with the result that the maternal mortality rate has come down to 2·2 per mille, which is the lowest on record. The total attendance at the clinics was 66,931 and Health Visitors registered 16,343 expectant mothers.

Maternity Service:—Out of a total of 26,056 births in the city 10,591 labour cases including 77 twins came under the care of the Scheme of which 8,653 were non-Muslims and 1,938 were Muslims. Maternity service which had been suspended after 11 P. M. since July 1942 was resumed throughout the night from 1-8-44. Though there has been no appreciable increase in the number of labour cases, yet the percentage of cases conducted was 40·6 in 1944 against 38·1 in 1943. The city birth-rate has been also comparatively low during the year under report. 316 births were conducted in the various maternity wards till the end of the year. The midwives paid 1,23,473 visits and the Health Visitors 1,29,161 visits to the homes of the patients. The Lady Doctors paid 16,541 visits.

A sum of Rs. 1,950-4-0 was realised as fees for maternity service rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per mensum.

Maternal Mortality:—Out of 10,591 cases of labour that came under the care of the Scheme there were 23 cases of maternal mortality as noted below which works out to 2·2 per mille against 2·4 per mille for 1943.

Hospital (and not Corporation)	17
Private Doctor	1
Child Welfare Scheme	5
	—
	23

Infantile Mortality:—Out of 11,236 babies born in the year 1943, 380 were still-births and the remaining were kept under observation till they completed their first year. The mortality among live-births were

1,220. 2,183 infants left the city or were otherwise not traceable and 7,453 infants were alive after completion of their first year. The infantile mortality rate was 140·6 per mille for 1944, against 150·9 per mille in 1943.

Out-patient Clinics :—Out-patient clinics were held in all the centres by the Lady Doctors where infants, pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 7,254 clinics were held for infants, toddlers and nursing mothers. 26,831 new infants, 16,814 new toddlers and 32,415 nursing mothers were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 91,365 and the grand total was 2,94,646.

Since 1st February 1945 a dispensary for women and children for all general ailments was held for one hour from 4 to 5 P. M. in all the Child Welfare Centres except on Sundays and other public holidays. The treatment is restricted to medical (i.e. non-maternity) cases only.

Milk Supply :—Pure cow's milk was supplied to 549 deserving babies and 3,673 expectant mothers. The Milk Supply Scheme for giving milk to expectant and nursing mothers, infants and children upto the age of 2 years belonging to families whose income is less than Rs. 50 p.m. was introduced from 1st May 1945 in ten centres. A detailed report of the Scheme will be published in the Annual Report for 1945.

Ambulance :—The Scheme maintained an ambulance car to convey emergent cases of labour to various hospitals in the city and there were 673 requisitions for the same.

Health Propaganda :—399 lectures were delivered on matters of health. The total attendance was 21,580. The Lady Doctors gave 267 health talks in the Corporation Girls' Schools.

Conclusion :—The maternity wards opened by the Corporation are becoming popular and in some centres it is found necessary to increase the beds. But, as there is difficulty in securing spacious buildings for C. W. Centres and maternity wards, the maximum number of beds that could be accommodated in the existing buildings has been provided. The aim of the Corporation is to have 20 child welfare centres with maternity wards in the city so that each centre can cater to the needs of the residents of 2 divisions. The Council sanctioned a new centre and 3 maternity wards in the budget for 1945-46. Sanction of the Council has been applied for 3 more child welfare centres so that before the end of 1945, there may be 20 child welfare centres and 10 maternity wards functioning in the city. As a scheme to supply milk free to infants and children under 2 years and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to families having a monthly income of not more than Rs. 50 p.m. has been introduced, it is expected that the health of these women and children will improve considerably. It is gratifying to note that 16 prizes out of 18 awarded to the best babies in the city were annexed by the babies of the Corporation C. W. S. on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.

As part of the rice ration has been converted into wheat and as most of the poor people are not aware of the process of cooking wheat and making palatable dishes, wheat cooking demonstrations were held in all the child welfare centres at the instance of the Govt. Civil Supplies Department to popularise the different methods of cooking wheat. The public appreciated and were much benefitted by the demonstrations.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL,

Lady Superintendent,

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme,

Corporation of Madras.

